J. W. BRAY.

The Weekly Tribune.

New-York Tribune.

Vol. XXIII...No. 1,149. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1863. TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

NEWS SUMMARY.

WAR NEWS.

From Gen. Meade's Army.

From our correspondent with the Army of the Potomac, we learn that deserters who left Fredericksburg on Tuesday, the 8th instant, state that the only Rebel infantry there, Hood's Division of Longstreet's Corps, left for Richmond on Tuesday morning at 3 o'clock, with two days' rations. They expected to go to Tennessee. The cavalry brigade of General Fitzhugh Lee only remains at Fredericksburg. From another source we learn that a number of Rebel soldiers have requested their families, resident in counties of Virginia, near Washington, to get new clothes ready, promising soon to call and get them. Still another theory which is held in high quarters is that Lee is sending troops to North Carolina to put down the insurrection there against Jeff. Davis.

Later news from Gen. Meade's army is that we still guard the fords between Falmouth and Rappahannock Station. The Rebel pickets continue to face ours and occasionally converse with them; but they profess to know little or nothing of Gen. Lee and the disposition of his forces. The guerrilla White was recently near Purcellsville, Loudon County, Va., and Mosby's force was south of the mountain, near the river. Gen. Pleasanton reached a position on the 13th, about three miles beyond Culpepper, after considerable skirmishing with the enemy. We captured three guns and about forty prisoners. The 2d Army Corps now occupies Culpepper.

On Sunday night a small party of Rebels crossed the Potomac River at the Seneca Creek, and helped themselves to horses and other property. On a previous occasion another gang came over, and after depredating on several farms, carried off a few mules. The owner followed the thieves and reported the facts to White, the partisan leader, who denounced the act, instituted a search, recovered the mules, and sent the offenders to Richmond for trial. The owner of the mules did not fare so well on this side. He was arrested, and is now in prison for holding intercourse with the enemy.

Gen. Pleasanton has advanced to the Rapidan, where he finds the Rebels in position to contest his crossing. There seems to have been a little fight on Sunday; our casualties are stated at three killed and 40 wounded; among the latter being Gen. Custer, but his hurt is not serious. He was wounded in charging a battery, from which he took three guns.

The men and officers of the 1st and 2d Divisions of the 3d Corps intend to present a carriage and horses to their late commander, Gen. Sickles. Major-Gen. Birney and Brig.-Gens. Carr and Ward are appointed Committee for the purchase and arrangements.

A telegram received from the Army of the Potomac on Wednesday says: "Our position on the Rapidan remains unchanged. About 150 prisoners have been taken by Gen. Pleasanton since Sunday."

Seventy prisoners, captured by Gen. Meade's army in a late advance, have arrived at Washington. Gen. Custer was the only officer wounded on our side. His wound is in the leg, and is not serious.

Refugees and Rebel deserters from the country between the Potomac and Rappahannock come in at the rate of ten every night.

From Gen. Blunt's Army.

We have additional official particulars of Gen. Blunt's recent operations in Arkansas. Dispatches received at St. Louis, dated at Perryville, Choctaw Nation, Aug. 27, 1863, state that on the 22d ult. Gen. Blunt crossed the Arkansas River with his forces, for the purpose of attacking Price, who had concentrated the forces under Cabel, Cooper, and Stand Waite, numbering 9,000, and routed them on the south side of the Canadian River, [illegible] miles from Fort Blunt. After a march of 60 miles in [illegible] hours, he came up to the point where the enemy had been encamped, and learned that they had divided their forces and commenced to retreat. Gen. [illegible] his way in, killing several of the enemy, taking [illegible] and capturing [illegible]. The latter was a regular military post, and an important depot, being the only point between Boggy Depot and North Fork Town. As nearly every building contained Government stores, Gen. Blunt directed the burning of the whole place. A large amount of clothing was captured and destroyed at their depot at North Fork Town. Advices from Gen. Steele's army in Arkansas, as late as September 2, have been received at Brownsville. Operations were progressing in a manner that left no doubt of the complete success of the expedition.

We have the following news from Gens. Blunt and Steele by way of Cincinnati: "Gen. Blunt at last accounts was at Fort Gibson, preparing to start for Fort Scott. In his recent campaign he marched 250 miles in nine days, fought two battles, and cleared the Rebels from 100,000 square miles of territory. Refugees from the Rebel conscription are coming into Blunt's lines by hundreds. Their sufferings are represented as indescribable. More than 100 Union men have been shot and hung at Fort Smith since the Rebellion began. Supply trains are running regularly from Fort Smith to Fort Blunt. Fort Smith will be the headquarters for operations during the Winter. Gen. Steele arrived at Brownsville, Ark., on the 2d inst. The Rebels are in strong position four miles from Little Rock. Their force is estimated at 17,000 men, with from 30 to 50 guns. Gen. Kirby Smith has gone to Red River, leaving Gen. Price in command. The Rebel Gen. Marmaduke was wounded in the leg in the recent engagement in Bayou Meteor."

Gen. Davidson moved on the Rebel works at Bayou Meteor on the 27th, and, after an engagement of an hour and a quarter, succeeded in driving the Rebels from their intrenchments. The engagement was confined to artillery, and sharp-shooters firing from under cover. The Rebels had 3,000 men and three pieces of artillery. They retreated across the river, burning the bridge behind them, and took up a strong position in the woods on the west side of the Bayou, where their sharp-shooters can pick off any person approaching the east bank. The Bayou cannot be crossed without pontoons. Gen. Steele was to move forward at once.

Gen. Schofield telegraphs to Gen. Halleck from St. Louis, Sept. 12, that Col. Cloud routed the enemy near Fort Smith on the 1st inst., and now holds that place. Western Arkansas and the Indian country are now in our possession.

From Gen. Gillmore's Army.

By the arrival of the Arago at this port we have dates from Charleston to the evening of the 9th instant, and by the Massachusetts at Fortress Monroe we have the same dates. The Weehawken, while making the attack on Fort Moultrie which resulted in the explosion of its magazine, got aground, and had to receive a terrible fire from 100 Rebel guns. The Ironsides, however, came to the rescue, assisted by the Monitors, and poured an overwhelming fire into Moultrie, and all the other batteries in turn, as fast as she silenced for a time the guns of each. She fought for five hours, and retired after inflicting serious damage upon all her assailants, being herself unhurt. The Weehawken subsequently got off without damage. The fire on Sullivan's Island, caused by our shells, consumed several houses in Moultrieville, and the explosion of the magazine in the Fort caused the death of 15 or 20 Rebels. An assault by our boats, nearly 30 in number, was made on Fort Sumter on the night of the 8th, but it proved unsuccessful.

Gen. Gillmore's official dispatch announcing the capture of Morris Island, has been received. His sappers on Sunday night, 5th, had reached the very crest of the counterscarp of Wagner on its sea front, and orders were given for an assault at low water on Monday; the Rebels, however, escaped by small boats in the night, save 75 who were captured. The fort is wonderfully strong, its bombproofs, capable of holding 1,800 men, were uninjured after the most terrific bombardment ever known. Col. Keitt of South Carolina was the Rebel commander, and had 1,400 men. Gen. Gillmore found 19 pieces of artillery and a large amount of excellent ammunition in the fort.

A correspondent of *The Philadelphia Press* says that on the night the enemy evacuated Fort Wagner, a party of Union troops visited Fort Sumter, "and a couple of sailors, climbing into the ruins, removed the Rebel flag that still waved above the ruined parapet. They found no occupants to dispute their entrance. But as they proceeded on their watery way, stopping occasionally to bail out the leaky boats with hats and shoes, there rang out on the night air a shout of 'Heave to,' accompanied by the discharge of one of the howitzers, followed by cries of 'We surrender!' and, behold! a fine prize; three boats laden with part of the evacuating garrisons of Wagner and Gregg, consisting of a Major, a Captain, a Surgeon, and eighty-two rank and file."

A private note received at Washington from "Off Charleston" states that about three hundred and fifty men composed the recent expedition to Fort Sumter, and that only a portion of the force landed, some of the boats having grounded on the shoals. But for this there would probably have been a different result.

From Gen. Burnside's Army.

Gen. Burnside, upon completing the redemption of East Tennessee by the capture of the Rebel force defending Cumberland Gap, tendered his resignation to the War Department by telegraph. His hearty coöperation with Gen. Rosecrans forbids the presumption that this step originated in any difference as to relative rank and command. It is supposed that he contemplated it for some time in consequence of the constant political perplexities that beset him in the administration of his department, through the repudiation of certain of his measures by the Government, but did not take it until he could leave the service without discredit to himself, after expelling the last armed Rebel from his department. The movement into East Tennessee was made in two columns over two routes. Gen. Burnside, with 13,000 cavalry and mounted infantry, and several batteries, made for Kingston, London, and Knoxville, in forced marches. After occupying the latter place, he pushed northward with a small force to meet the 23d Corps, under Gen. Hartsuff, which had, in the mean time, turned Cumberland Gap on the right. By following the route through London and Williamsburg, with it he surrounded and forced the surrender of Gen. Frazer. It is said that the President, with his usual sagacity, declines to accept the resignation of so excellent an officer as Gen. Burnside, but insists that he shall remain in command of the army in that East Tennessee which he has so gallantly liberated from Rebel oppression.

A dispatch to *The Cincinnati Gazette*, dated at Knoxville, Tenn., on the 6th instant, says:

"The great campaign of the war is over. We are in full possession of East Tennessee—a great, bloodless victory. The campaign was skillfully planned and energetically executed. Such was the rapidity of our movements that the Rebels, taken unawares, fled before us without destroying property. At London they attempted to hold the bridge, but the impetuosity of the 2d Tennessee Regiment broke them to fragments. Three steamboats, three locomotives, and a large number of cars were captured there. The whole march of our army was a perfect ovation, and our entry into Knoxville an event long to be remembered. Thousands of people of every age, size, color, and condition lined the way. Their shouts and tears intermingled with martial music, and joy reigned supreme. Gen. Burnside's address to the soldiers and people assured them of [illegible] venge was no part of the policy of the Government. Gen. Carter also spoke in touching terms of their sufferings, and praised their determination and courage. Col. Sanders was called out amid shouts of welcome. Col. Gilbert has been appointed Military-Governor, and Gen. Carter Provost-Marshal General of East Tennessee." A second dispatch says our right wing is within easy reach of Gen. Rosecrans's left. The Rebels regarded our expedition as a raid until the last moment. The march of 250 miles was a hard one, but was conducted in good order. Our trains are all well up with their columns.

Bristol, a village in Sullivan County, at the extreme north-eastern corner of Tennessee, the point of junction of the Virginia and Tennessee Railway, extending from Bristol to Lynchburg, and the East Tennessee and Virginia Railway, running from Bristol to Knoxville, is reported from Washington to be in possession of our forces. Bristol is two hundred and four miles from Lynchburg, fifteen from Abingdon, one hundred and thirty from Knoxville, and two hundred and forty from Chattanooga. It is a most important position, commanding East Tennessee, West Virginia and the mountainous parts of North Carolina.

A dispatch dated at Cumberland Gap, on the 9th inst., says: "Gen. Frazer, with 2,000 men and fourteen pieces of artillery, surrendered at 4 o'clock to-day to Gen. Shackelford, commanding Gen. Burnside's advance. Our forces are now in possession of the Gap."

From Gen. Banks's Army.

A correspondent of *The St. Louis Republican* writes from New-Orleans, under date of Sept. 1, as follows: "The great item is that of an immense force from here for the Rio Grande. Most of the sailing vessels have been chartered—some sent to Ship Island to convey the troops from there, and others leaving here crowded with troops. Napoleon's movements in Mexico and Nicaragua have rendered it necessary for Uncle Sam to reassert the Monroe doctrine in a forcible manner. There is no doubt on this point. The French commander here, I am told, is fully aware of all that is going on. And what if he is? Considerable excitement prevails here, though smothered by prudence. A French war 'is snuffed from afar.' Brownsville is said to be the destination of the troops. A large body of Mexicans, supposed to be Juarez's party, are said to be expecting aid. This is conjecture only. But the troops have gone, and are going, sure. Look out for stirring times from this quarter. It is predicted here that the American flag will soon be planted in Matamoras itself, which is just across the river. 'He whose name is up may lie abed' is a French proverb. Napoleon's name is up, but it is my opinion he will have to keep wide awake, or rise unusually early, to keep ahead of Uncle Samuel in the land of the Montezumas! So look out for breakers ahead!"

From Gen. Rosecrans's Army.

A dispatch to *The Cincinnati Gazette* adds a few particulars about the occupation of Chattanooga. Gen. Wood was put in command of the place, and Gen. Rosecrans would probably fix his headquarters there. The writer says: "The Rebels are in rapid retreat, but our combinations are such that they can hardly get off with all their forces. They are cutting down trees and using other means to obstruct our further passage over the mountains. Our advance threatens the Georgia State road, which is the Rebel line of retreat."

A Chattanooga dispatch of Sept. 12 says: No details of Gen. Negley's engagement at Dug Gap have come in. From all that can be gathered, the casualties were light. Gen. Negley retired three miles to the foot of Lookout Mountain. Gen. Baird's division was also engaged. Dug Gap is four miles north of New-Lafayette, where the main column of Bragg was at the time of the engagement. It is thought that Bragg feared to lose control over his line of retreat to Rome, and was retreating slowly to avoid a repetition of the scenes of the Tullahoma retreat and prevent straggling. Nevertheless, large numbers of deserters come in daily. Three hundred of the 19th Tennessee regiment came in in a body. At least 1,000 deserters have arrived here since the evacuation, and a large number are said to be on Missionary Ridge. Gen. Crittenden is reported to have occupied Lafayette to-day, and the army is again concentrated.

A telegram received at Washington, at 11 a. m. on the 10th inst., from the operator at Crab Orchard, states that Cumberland Gap surrendered September 9, at 4 o'clock, without the firing of a gun. Cumberland Gap is in the southeast part of Kentucky, near the Tennessee line, and its occupation is an important step toward future successes in that quarter.

From Gen. Foster's Army.

Five deserters arrived in Norfolk on the 9th from the 2d Louisiana Regiment stationed on the Blackwater. They report that the Rebel force there consists of infantry, cavalry and artillery, numbering about 1,000 in all. Longstreet was in North Carolina looking after Gen. Peck.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* is full of the proceedings of peace meetings from different counties, which fearlessly indorse the course of *The Standard*.

From Gen. Grant's Army.

The Washita River Expedition has returned to Vicksburg. They found no organized Rebel forces. A large number of Rebel soldiers came into our lines, reporting matters very gloomy among the Rebels. Gen. Kirby Smith, commanding in West Mississippi, has called on all the old men to rally to his assistance, promising them their services will not be needed more than sixty days, as by that time the fate of the West will be decided.

Miscellaneous.

On the 11th, Mayor Lincoln of Boston, accompanied by Gen. Tyler, Gen. Canby, Gen. Cowdin, and other distinguished gentlemen, paid a visit to Riker's Island for the purpose of presenting a flag to the 1st Massachusetts Regiment stationed there. The presentation speech was a patriotic and earnest expression of the sentiments of Boston in relation to the 1st Massachusetts Regiment—the first to leave the Old Bay State for a three-years' campaign. Under its gallant leader, Col. Robert Cowdin, it has been under fire in fifteen battles, and was the regiment that did not retreat in disorder at the battle of Bull Run. Its courage and patriotism never faltered in the terrible hour of conflict. It has reflected honor upon the State from which it came and upon the army of the Republic to which it belongs. Boston, justly proud of this gallant corps of heroic men, presented a costly and splendid flag as a token of appreciation, and the Mayor was the mouth-piece of the city over which he presides. Col. N. B. McLaughlin, who succeeded Gen. Cowdin in command of the regiment, made a brief and modest speech of acceptance. A review, followed by a collation, concluded the pleasant exercises.

A special dispatch from the City of Leavenworth, Kan., 9th, says: "Mayor Anthony was arrested by two detectives, aided by twenty soldiers, who, without a word with friends or a moment's delay, placed him in a wagon and started toward Kansas City at a rapid pace. Mayor Anthony was taken to Gen. Ewing's headquarters, and after two hours' consultation with the detectives, and some telegraphing to Leavenworth, was released. During his arrest he was, by order of Gen. Ewing, prohibited from private conversation with any one, and from telegraphing or writing to his friends [illegible] Mayor returned this evening. Hundreds of citizens are going out to meet him. He addressed a vast throng for two or three hours, giving a long statement of the facts of his arrest, and denouncing Ewing in bitter terms. He said Ewing had agreed to revoke his order declaring martial law, and that no detective should hereafter arrest any citizen. Everybody here, without respect to party, denounces the arrest in unqualified terms."

A special dispatch to *The St. Louis Democrat*, dated at Leavenworth, on the 9th instant, says: "The meeting at Paola yesterday was organized by appointing Lieut.-Gov. Osborne Chairman. The crowd in attendance numbered over 3,500 armed men. Many were prevented from coming by Gen. Schofield's order and the rain-storm. Gen. Lane was introduced, and spoke in the open air for three hours. The rain poured down incessantly. Resolutions were adopted denouncing Gen. Schofield, and requesting that the military authorities shall seize 300 of the men who are bushwhackers to-day and farmers to-morrow, and hold them as hostages, to be executed whenever a raid is made upon Kansas. Eighteen delegates were appointed to visit Washington and, if possible, procure justice and protection to Kansas.

The Cincinnati Commercial says: "Work on the military railroad from Nicholasville, Ky., to Knoxville, Tenn., has commenced, and will be pushed with great rapidity. A thousand men to the mile will soon be employed. Negro laborers have been impressed along the line of the road, every third slave being taken. They will be clothed and paid. Unemployed negroes who have come into the Union lines, in the Southern States,* are being forwarded to labor on the route. They will be paid one-third of their wages, the balance being reserved to aid in providing a home for them in a foreign country when the war is over. The City of Louisville has subscribed $600,000 to the Lebanon Branch, and throughout the State the heartiest co-operation will be given to the great enterprise."

On Saturday, the iron-clad battery Tecumseh, being the second vessel of the second batch of monitors, was launched, at Jersey City. The Canonicus, the first of the batch, was launched a few weeks since, at Boston. The Mahopac and Manhattan, two more of the same batch, are nearly ready for launching, at Jersey City. The following is a list of the class of vessels to which the Tecumseh belongs:

Name.	Tunnage.	Where Building.
Canonicus	1,034	South Boston.
Catawba	1,034	Cincinnati.
Manhattan	1,034	Jersey City.
Mahopac	1,034	Jersey City.
Manayunk	1,034	Pittsburg.
Oneota	1,034	Cincinnati.
Saugus	1,034	Wilmington, Del.
Tippecanoe	1,034	Cincinnati.
Tecumseh	1,400	Jersey City.

At the conclusion of the launch, the invited guests repaired to the reception room adjoining the yard, where a handsome collation was spread, of which upward of 200 partook. Numerous toasts were given and responded to by the notabilities present.

The Richmond Examiner, speaking of Quantrell's infernal massacre, says: "The expedition to Lawrence was a gallant and perfectly fair blow at the enemy; but, as it fell heavy upon him, and as the population of Kansas is malignant and scoundrelly beyond description, no doubt can be entertained that it will be made the excuse and pretext of every atrocity in Missouri, until the Confederate leaders do what they ought to have done, and what they are falsely accused of doing. A resort to *lex talionis*, in its most decisive form, is the only hope of safety in Missouri, as it soon will be everywhere."

The Navy Department has received information of the capture, on the 22d ult., in lat. 26° 50', long. 96° 30', by the steamer Cayuga, of the schooner Wave, which had run the blockade at San Louis Pass, near Galveston, bound to Vera Cruz. She had the Swiss Confederation flag flying, and is owned by J. C. Kuhn, Consul of Switzerland, at Galveston. Her cargo consists of 80 bales of cotton. The Cayuga also captured the schooner J. T. Davis, off the Rio Grande, having run out of the same port. She had no colors, papers, or log-book. Her cargo consists of 97 bales of cotton. Both vessels were sent to New-Orleans for adjudication.

Mark Tapley of *The Richmond Examiner* is determined to be jolly. The equinoctial gales, he thinks, are going to "bring the Yankee monitors to grief; for it is not improbable the sea will be so high inside the bar that they will perish. A little longer, and the day may break over Charleston relieved, and resplendent with the glories of a successful defense. If the Ironsides and monitors cannot find shelter under Morris Island, a very short while may enable Beauregard to recover all the ground lost by the occupation of the Island."

Gov. Vance of North Carolina, in a Proclamation against those who oppose the Confederate Conscription law, appeals to the people thus: "Let us exert ourselves to the utmost to return to duty the many brave but misguided men who have left their country's flag in the hour of danger." Another admission of the extent of desertions from the Rebel army. His Proclamation is ample proof of the wide disaffection among the people of that State—a disaffection so formidable that the Governor finds it prudent to beg instead of threaten.

The United States steam transport Daniel Webster, Capt. Phillips, from Fortress Monroe, in 24 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster, arrived here on the 10th instant. On the 9th, at 10:30 a. m., inside of Cape Henry, the D. W. was boarded by a boat belonging to the frigate Minnesota, from the blockading fleet off Wilmington, N. C. She reported being on shore with her boats, and had a fight with some Rebels, killing 12, and capturing two guns, which they brought with them.

B. H. Richardson and his son, Frank A. Richardson, and Stephen J. Joyce, proprietors of *The Baltimore Republican*, have been arrested by order of Gen. Schenck, for disloyal publications, and have been sent across our lines to more congenial Dixie. The proprietors of *The Republican* had been frequently warned by the authorities against the publication of disloyal sentiments in their paper.

The Attorney-General of the State of New-York has procured an injunction restraining the Mayor and Controller from signing bonds for the $3,000,000 Conscription loan, as passed by the Common Council over the Mayor's veto. This movement does not affect the $2,000,000 appropriated for the same purpose by the Supervisors, with the sanction of the Mayor and Controller.

The steamer David Tatum was recently fired into by guerrillas near Napoleon, Ark. A number of shots struck her pilot-house, but no one was hurt. The guerrillas are very troublesome between Helena and Baton Rouge. They fired into the steamer John Rainey, above Donaldsonville, on the 31st ult., killing and wounding thirteen.

Acting Commander Meriam, of the steamer Norwich, on the 11th ult. sent an armed boat expedition to destroy a signal station, in which they succeeded in capturing the picket, and completely surrounding it before the Rebels were aware of the approach of the expedition, and securing arms, ammunition, signal flags, telescopes, &c.

A boat from Gen. Sibley's command, Aug. 24, has reached Leavenworth. He was just starting for a Sioux camp of 6,000, intending to capture or destroy them. [illegible] miners were supposed to have been killed near Milk River.

There will be no draft in Indiana under the present call. She has furnished 93,695 three-years' men, which is 28,501 more than her quotas for 1861-2. This surplus being more than one-fifth of the whole number enrolled under the Drafting law, she has done her duty and no draft can be made.

Senator (traitor) Toombs of Georgia, in a letter written only last month, says of reunion: "I can conceive of no extremity to which my country could be reduced in which I would for a single moment entertain any proposition for any union with the North on any terms whatever."

Three of the guns recently captured by the Minnesota near Fort Fisher, in the vicinity of Wilmington, N. C., have reached Washington. They are of English manufacture. One is a Whitworth gun. They are splendid pieces of ordnance, and apparently been used only a short time.

The prisoners captured in the Harbor of San Francisco last Winter on the privateer J. W. Chapman have been allowed to procure bail, the leaders in $15,000, and the others in $10,000 each. Only one of the privateersmen, named Greathouse, has thus far succeeded in obtaining bail.

The Toronto Times publishes a telegram from Quebec, saying that the steamers Bowmanville and Caledonia are understood to be fitting out at Quebec to run the Southern blockade; and that the Hon. Mr. Cauchon is interested in the speculation.

In accordance with the order of Gen. Canby, a national salute of 35 guns was fired at noon on Saturday from our several forts, in recognition of our late Union victories at Morris Island, Knoxville, and Chattanooga.

The ship Snow Squall, Capt. Dillingham, from Penang, reports having been chased by a Rebel pirate bark when about 160 miles east of Cape of Good Hope. The Snow Squall escaped the pirate by superior sailing.

Recruiting having failed to fill up the quota for the State of Ohio, orders have been received from Washington to enforce the draft. The number of men to be raised is [illegible],000, requiring the use of 18,000 names.

The Marie Brigado recently captured at Bolivar, Mo., two Rebel paymasters, in whose possession was found two millions of dollars. This sum was to be used to pay the troops at Little Rock.

A few days ago about a dozen of blockade runners, with [illegible]0,000 worth of property in their possession, were captured and brought to Point Lookout, the southern part of Maryland.

The Rebel guerrillas in Western Virginia recently captured Judge J. C. Underwood, near his residence at Occoquan, and it was said that he would be sent to Richmond.

The result of the conscript examinations in the several Districts in this city yesterday was as follows: Held to service, 22; substitutes, 46; commuted, 11.

A Rebel force with artillery is reported to be moving in Upper Arkansas, to intercept the navigation of the Mississippi. They will receive attention.

All the troops in Indiana except the provost-guards are ordered to the field. Gen. Willcox is ordered to report to Gen. Burnside.

Rebel mails have been captured with correspondence which confirms the report that Johnston is re-enforcing Bragg.

The office of *The Raleigh* (N. C.) *Standard* (a [illegible] paper) has been destroyed and the presses broken by some Georgia soldiers. In return, the friends of *The Standard* demolished *The State Journal* office (Rebel). Gov. Vance addressed the people, with the hope of controlling their passions, but without avail.

Admiral Farragut will resume command of the Gulf Squadron as soon as his vessels, now North, are repaired.

A lock on the Welland Canal was broken on Wednesday, by which navigation will be suspended for a few days.

GENERAL NEWS.

On Wednesday, in the United States District Court before Judge Betts, and in the Supreme Court at Chambers before Justice Clerke, the President's Proclamation suspending the writ of habeas corpus came up for judicial construction and determination. In the District Court a writ of habeas corpus had been issued by Judge Betts, and it was claimed that the subject of the application, Frederick A. Waring, had enlisted in and deserted from the 14th Regiment N. Y. S. M., and was held as such deserter. A return to that effect could not be made in form, the writ of habeas corpus served on Gen. Canby having been mislaid; but the argument was conducted as though such a return had been made, Samuel J. Glassey, esq., appearing for the Government, and Nathaniel F. Waring of Brooklyn for the petitioner. It appears that young Waring was a member of the Brooklyn 14th, and with his regiment offered himself to the National Government without the consent of the then Commander-in-Chief of the New-York State Militia, Gov. Morgan, for three years, and was sworn in for that period. The Counsel for the application, an uncle of young Waring, claimed that this was not a legal enlistment, and that the alleged soldier being under 18 years of age at the time of the "swearing in," and having done so without the consent of his parents, was entitled to be discharged. The counsel for the Government urged the President's Proclamation, and claimed that it disposed of the case as effectually as though the writ of habeas corpus had not been issued before the appearance of the proclamation. Judge Betts reserved his decision, being unable to proceed with the case in the absence of the legal return of Gen. Canby. In the Supreme Court at Chambers before Justice Clerke the proclamation was set up, or rather return made that the parties ordered to be produced were soldiers in the United States Army, and that under the proclamation of the President their bodies could not be produced. Justice Clerke promptly discharged the writs, holding that the President's proclamation disposed of the cases, and he could not interfere.

By an arrival from Havana we have news from Vera Cruz to the 1st inst. Gen. Forey, though urged by his Mexican allies to advance further into the interior, was determined to wait for the end of the rainy season. No doubt is left about the continuing loyalty of Doblado and Comonfort to the National cause. The Minister of Peru at Mexico has received his passports from Forey, and it was said that Mr. Corwin was to be put in the same predicament. French soldiers are frequently assassinated by the Mexicans. The revolution in Santo Domingo is not yet subdued, and large bodies of troops continued to be sent there from Havana. Advices from San Luis de Potosi, the present capital of the Mexican Confederacy, to the 18th of August, state that President Juarez has been urged by the representatives of the South American Republics to form a continental alliance, embracing the Republics of Latin America, for the purpose of resisting European encroachments upon any of these Republics. The United States are to be invited to co-operate in the movement.

A large number of [illegible] the State-House, Augusta, on Monday evening, where Judge Cony, Governor elect of Maine, received the congratulations of his friends. He was introduced to the multitude, and saluted by the most enthusiastic cheers. After a patriotic air by the Augusta band, he made a brief and stirring address, in which he modestly attributed the result to the principles which he upheld, and not at all to any personal merit. He said that the great triumph was owing to the fact that there was not a disloyal majority in Maine. It was not Samuel Cony who had triumphed but the great Union principles. As when he was representative last year, so now as governor elect, he pledged himself an unconditionally loyal man who would give all his faculties and energies to the Government to aid them in crushing out this infamous Rebellion. His speech was sharp and to the point, and eminently patriotic.

A large Union Convention was held in the City of Erie, Pa., on the 10th inst., being the jubilee of the 50th anniversary of Perry's victory. The people made it a holiday. Cannon were fired in the Park, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. Early in the day a procession, more than two miles in length, was formed of wagons and carriages filled with people from all parts of the country, and during the delivery of the speeches, which were made from three different stands, not less than 15,000 people filled the Park and surrounding streets. The concourse was addressed by Gov. Curtin, Ex-Gov. Wm. F. Johnston, Judge Shannon of Pittsburgh, Col. John W. Forney, Hon. A. G. Riddle of Cleveland, Col. Gibbs of Tennessee, and other distinguished speakers. It was the largest local meeting ever held in that section of the State.

The Russian war frigate Osliaba, Capt. Boutakoff, arrived at this port on the 11th instant, with dispatches from the Russian to the United States Government. The Osliaba is 235 feet in length, 48 feet beam, 22 feet depth of hold, and 3,000 tuns burden. She carries forty 68-pounders, the stern gun being mounted on a platform. In addition to two large launches on her upper deck, she carries a steam tender constructed of steel plates which is capable of carrying 200 men and three guns. She has a crew of 450 men who act both as sailors and marines.

The United States General Universalist Convention met in Portland, Me., on Tuesday, at the new City Hall. The Convention permanently organized by choosing the Hon. I. Washburn, jr., of Maine, President; the Rev. G. L. Damerest of Ohio, Vice-President; the Rev. F. Borden, Secretary, and W. J. Parker of New-Hampshire, Assistant Secretary. Delegates are present from New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Maine.

The Copperhead Hall, No. 932 Broadway, was nearly filled last evening to hear "several eminent speakers," who had agreed to be present, and address the spectators. The first speaker was Mr. J. H. Anthon, who made an elaborate defense of the rioters—declaring that the riot was "an outburst of generous men stimulated to resistance by the Government." He was followed by a Mr. Hoyt from Connecticut—the Copperhead candidate on the Seymour ticket for Secretary of State.

The Ocean Queen from Aspinwall arrived here on Monday with $193,884 in specie. The decree exiling all the priests of the State of Panama, has been repealed by President Mosquera, and they are allowed to remain in the country. President Carrera of Guatemala has been solicited by the foreign Ministers to make peace with President Barrios of San Salvador.

Two Spanish frigates recently bombarded Port au Plate and entirely destroyed it, killing a large number of the inhabitants. It is said that no warning whatever had been given to the inhabitants of Port au Plate, and that the bombardment resulted in the destruction of the city and the indiscriminate slaughter of men, women and children. Notwithstanding the assault, the inhabitants who have rebelled against the Spanish Government refuse to surrender.

Capt. Webster of the ship Constitution, captured by the Privateer Georgia, says that his vessel was taken on the 25th of June, in lat. 20° 31' south long. 29° 16' east. The pirate was commanded by Capt. Maury, who was wet-nursed at the United States Treasury for thirty years. The prize-crew plundered the Constitution, robbing the men of their private property. On the 28th of June, the pirate captured and bonded the ship City of Baltimore.

Coroner Wildey, on Saturday, impanneled a jury to take evidence in the case of William Finley, a young man, residing at No. 103 East Twentieth street, who was fatally stabbed on Tuesday night by an unknown man at the corner of Seventeenth street and Second avenue. A post-mortem examination revealed the remarkable fact that the deceased had lived three days after receiving a stab in the heart.

A fire in Buffalo, on Monday night, destroyed warehouses to the value of $120,000. The property was the "Old Checkered Warehouse," occupied by the Erie Canal Association, Billings & Dickinson, ship brokers; Fish & Joy, and R. J. Moe, forwarders; Joseph Barber, ship chandler, and Provost & Son, sailmakers. Also, the warehouses owned by Pease & Trowbridge, and the warehouse of Wilkins, Parkey & Co.

The President's Proclamation takes all the starch out of the society formed in the Ninth Congressional District (upper part of New-York city) to render the Draft inoperative. Money was raised and men were appointed to push the conscripts beyond the reach of the Government by the use of the writ of habeas corpus—but the labor is lost and the fund is a sinking fund.

During the past week 467 deaths occurred in this city. Of the deceased, 101 were men, 97 women, 168 boys, and 121 girls. This is a decrease of 78 in comparison with the mortality of the previous week, and 49 as compared with the mortality of the corresponding week of 1862. Two hundred and forty-nine deaths occurred among children—more than half the entire number.

John T. Wilson was arrested and examined before Justice Dowling and Fire Marshal Baker at the Tombs Police Court, on Monday, charged by a Mrs. Larking with having set fire to the cracker-bakery, No. 73 Fulton street, on the 1st of January last. She also charges him with attempting to bribe her to set fire to the premises a short time previous.

A letter has been received by a Mr. Morgan, in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, from his son on board the United States steamer Vanderbilt, dated the 17th of August. This is four days later than the advices received from the ship by the Navy Department, and eleven days later than the date on which she is said to have been sunk by the Rebel pirate.

The Hon. D. W. Voorhees, member of Congress from Indiana, the friend and champion of Vallandigham, was roughly treated by some soldiers on a train of cars last Saturday. They wanted to hang him, but the officers protected him; the soldiers, however, forced him to leave the train before he reached his destination.

The first exhibition of the promoters of the great National Horse Fair on the Fashion Course commenced on Tuesday to continue three days. The arrangements were admirable, the attendance fair, and upward of two hundred horses were exhibited, including some well-known upon the road and the trotting turf.

Minister Clay writes from St. Petersburg to a gentleman in this city—"They have granted me a telegraph line charter, the line to run from the mouth of the Amoor River to America. It will unite all the continents and be the great work of the age. It will illustrate my mission to this country."

Later accounts from Japan, received by way of San Francisco, show that the Japanese Government had no part in the recent attacks made upon American and English vessels by one of the Daimios, but that it, on the contrary, attempted to avoid war with foreigners.

Our correspondent in Buenos Ayres informs us that the revolution in Uruguay is at an end, the chief of the insurgents having been driven out of the country. [illegible] of Uruguay and of the Argentine Republic [illegible] represented as prosperous, and their prospects brilliant.

A fire early on Friday morning, destroyed the boiler works, blacksmith shop, and machine shop of the Globe Iron Works in South Boston. The fire will cause serious delay in the construction of the two new Monitors building at the works. The loss is from $25,000 to $30,000.

A man named Mathew Zweick was arrested on Friday night on charge of being one of the ringleaders in the late riot, and particularly in the killing of the negro Costello. The evidence is very strong, and Zweick was committed to prison without benefit of bail.

Charles Bird, Treasurer of Sacramento, Cal., has absconded to Mexico, being a defaulter to the extent of about $30,000. He had previously held a good character, and owes his present disgrace to gambling.

The upper part of the storehouses in the northwest corner of the Navy-Yard at Philadelphia, were destroyed by fire on Sunday. The loss is estimated at $75,000. The ship-houses had a narrow escape.

Isaac Seymour, President of the Bank of North America, an eminent and worthy citizen, died suddenly while in attendance at Trinity Church with his family on Sunday morning last.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company has accepted the tender of Glass, Elliott & Co. to make and lay a submarine telegraph wire from Ireland to Newfoundland during the Summer of 1864.

Judge Cadwallader of the United States District Court, at Philadelphia, has decided that the Enrollment or Conscription act is entirely constitutional. Where is McCunn?

The American Telegraph Company announces the opening of an office at Chattanooga, and the reception of business for that place.

Illinois State Fair.

Last year there was no Fair. This year will make amends. It will be held at Decatur. It will commence on Monday, Sept. 28, and will close on Saturday, Oct. 3.

In addition to the liberal premiums offered by the Society, for which citizens of any State may compete, the people of Decatur have subscribed $1,000 to be awarded as follows:

TUESDAY, SEPT. 29.

I. For the fastest pacing horse, mare, or gelding, in harness or under saddle, best two in three............$100

II. For the fastest trotting double team, without regard to matching or ownership, best two in three.......... 100

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30.

Will be exhibited Society's regular ring of carriage, single horses, and saddle horses.

THURSDAY, OCT 1.

I. For the fastest trotting mare or gelding of any age, best two in three............$100

FRIDAY, OCT. 2.

I. For the fastest trotting horse, mare, or gelding under four years old, best two in three.......... 100

II. For the fastest trotting stallion of any age, best two in three, to go as they please.......... 500

The track is fifty feet wide, half a mile round, and in first-rate order. The boats are one mile each.

Decatur is 205 miles north of Cairo, on the Galena Branch of the Illinois Central, at the junction with the Great Western Railroad, running from Quincy and Hannibal to Toledo, and 40 miles from Springfield. Distance from Chicago by the Central Railroad 200 miles.

The buildings and other arrangements for the Fair are in great forwardness, and the work has, so far, been done better than contracted for. One cannot fail to be pleased with the exhibition.

Persons wishing particular information can address J. P. Reynolds, Corresponding secretary, Springfield, Illinois.

71.2009.085.01389

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16, 1863.

THE DEMOCRACY'S RECORD.

On the 31st of January, 1861, a Democratic or "Conservative" State Convention was held in Tweddle Hall, Albany, to deliberate on the ominous portents in our National sky. Horatio Seymour, Amasa J. Parker and James S. Thayer were among its most conspicuous talking members. Several Slave States had then seceded from the Union, repudiated its Constitution, and were practically resisting and defying its laws. Others were manifestly on the point of following their example. It was a crisis wherein patriotic and earnest admonitions from Northern Democrats must have exerted very great influence over the public mind of the South. Had this Convention but united in reiterating the terse warning of Gen. Jackson: "The Federal Union—It *must* be preserved"—had it simply exhorted the South to exercise forbearance, trust to her Northern friends for aid and comfort, and refrain from the desperate plunge into Nullification and Rebellion—it would have done great good. But it chose an opposite course. Instead of taking ground against Secession and overt Treason, it let them pass with scarcely a whisper of rebuke and poured out its denunciations upon the heads of those on whom the government of our country was about to devolve, and whom it suspected of a determination to maintain the Union and enforce the laws. On the devoted heads of these exclusively were its vials of wrath poured forth. Seymour elaborately demonstrated the invincible strength of the South, its unanimity, and the impossibility of "subjugating" it. Parker said "ditto to Mr. Burke." Thayer (a renegade Whig naturally makes the boldest and basest Copperhead) pitched his voice an octave higher, and, amid tempestuous cheering, vehemently denounced any project of "coercion" "under the pretext of enforcing the laws." In short, while the Southern traitors were formally developing their fixed resolve to rend the Union through the center, these Northern allies were backing and encouraging them by proclaiming that, if they *did* inaugurate a revolutionary secession, they could not and should not be resisted in its consummation. And Roscoe Conkling testifies that, when the doings of this Convention were received at Washington, the avowed Secessionists still lingering in and about Congress, read them with exultation, with strengthened purpose, and openly said, "*If Lincoln shall undertake to resist our Secession, he will have more than his fill of fighting at the North.*" They could not be made to believe that, if the arbitration of the sword were invoked, their Northern sympathizers would not be as ready with their weapons as they had been with their professions.

Bear in mind that there were then no "Arbitrary Arrests," no "Emancipation policy," no "violations of the Constitution," to be even alleged against those now in power. Mr. Lincoln's Administration, not being yet formed, was as innocent of all these as the babe unborn is of murder. And yet Seymour, Parker, Thayer & Co. took the part of the Pro-Slavery Secessionists just crystallizing into outright Rebels, pettifogged their case, and laid all the blame of their culminating treason on those whom they violently suspected of a disposition to maintain the Union, the Constitution, and the Laws.

Thirty-two eventful months have passed, and Seymour, Parker, Thayer, & Co. are again assembled in council at Tweddle Hall. Again do they make speeches, full of lip-deep love for the Union, but evincing far more sympathy with and concern for those who have so long been fiercely fighting to destroy that Union than for those who, during all that time, have been doing their very best to defend and preserve it. New pretexts are trumped up, new lines of policy foreshadowed, but the same spirit of invincible fraternity with the Rebels and implacable hostility to the National authorities is persistently manifested. One little year ago, Seymour traversed our State, making party capital of McClellan's defeats and Buell's inactivity, and taunting us with (in substance) the sneering inquiry—"Well: you have undertaken the job of subduing the South: how do you get on with it?" Our disasters, our losses, our bitter disappointments, were all paraded as reasons why he should be elected. When a friend told him that he would probably have an opponent from the ranks of the Union armies, he observed, "Our soldiers run well this year." Every Rebel victory was regarded by him as fish to his net: "You can't subdue the Rebellion," was the burden of his strain: "let me have the reins, and see how neatly I'll coax them back into the Union." And his way of doing it was exactly that of Mohammed in the legend, who, "finding that the mountain would not come to him at his bidding, concluded to go to the mountain."

When the first Proclamation of Freedom appeared, it was hailed by Seymour & Co. as the death-knell of the Union. "*Now* you have rendered the defeat of the Rebels impossible," was their cry. Though the President gave them a hundred days wherein to return to their loyalty before his edict of Emancipation should take effect, no Seymourite said to them, "Be persuaded to return to the Union, and thus save Slavery from destruction:" they urged nothing of the kind; but when the days of grace had expired, they at once assumed that the Union could only thereafter be restored through their accession to power, and the consequent repudiation of President Lincoln's policy of Freedom. That the Rebels would or could be subdued, they regarded as clearly impossible.

Well: the President stands firm; but the Rebellion is collapsing. Gettysburg, Helena, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Morris Island, Sumter, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Fort Smith, Little Rock—everywhere the traitors give ground before the advancing, triumphant armies of the Union. And everywhere the slaves, who have been the industrial main-stay of the Rebellion, are our active and efficient allies. Tens of thousands of them fill our ranks and fight bravely, nobly; hundreds of them have died battling for our cause; everywhere they work for us, scout for us, warn us of impending dangers, and desert from their masters' service to ours at the first opportunity. The Rebellion is dying; and one main cause of this is the inability of the Southern Whites to respond to Jeff. Davis's edicts of conscription as they formerly did. It will no longer answer to send all their free men into the camps, and leave the farms and plantations to the women, children and slaves. Where this is now tried the slaves speedily vanish, to reappear in the Union armies. Hence the bankruptcy of Treason.

And now Seymour, Parker & Co. demand that the Government shall abandon the policy which is crushing the Rebellion and return to that under which—we appeal to their own last year's speeches—no progress was made, no real success achieved! They admit that the Southern revolt is in its death-throes, and in the same breath insist that we shall abandon the policy which has brought it to this pass and return to that which was tried nearly two years and proved an utter failure! Is this statesmanship? Is it patriotism? Is it practical good sense? Is it, in fact, anything but sympathy and complicity with Slaveholding Treason?

WHAT THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON TEACHES.

There is a great difference of opinion among professional and unprofessional men as to the merits of the late and present attack on Charleston. Admiral Du Pont was very widely censured for not having renewed his bombardment, although the sworn evidence of such men as Drayton and Worden showed that it would be impolitic to do so, and not a few have blamed Admiral Dahlgren for the tardiness of his recent movements. Some of our "leading journals" have abused the Government for building so many iron-clads, while others have declared the new ships to be failures. THE TRIBUNE was the only paper which, when the iron-clads were first introduced, criticised them correctly and impartially; and we have no hesitation now in defending them when their strong points are assailed. In an article, which called forth a letter from Capt. Ericsson, we showed that the speed of the Monitors had failed to reach the required point, and also that their offensive attributes were not so formidable as was claimed by their advocates. These, however, being their chief defects, it is but right to state how much of the delay in taking Charleston may be attributed to their inefficiency. In the first place, they have been proved almost impregnable to shot and shell. The wooden navies of England and France would have been sunk by one-fiftieth part of the missiles that have fallen harmlessly on their sides. In the first attack, even the inconveniences and injuries sustained on board the armored ships arose as much from the imperfect working of the machinery as from any other cause. It is not generally known that in every one of these little ships there are seven distinct engines, all performing a different and distinct operation. The most trifling disarrangement of any of these engines, or the machinery attached to them, would temporarily paralyze the craft; and when ships are new, not only in material but in form, it is only natural to expect accidents of this sort. In the present attack, however, we have not heard of any serious injuries to even the machinery. During the long, continuous siege which has witnessed an incessant shower of missiles on our ships, not a hole has been made nor a bolt broken. This fact, taken by itself, establishes beyond contradiction the unprecedented value of iron-clad vessels-of-war. Where is the wooden ship in any navy of the world that could stand six consecutive well-placed shots from a Rebel rifled gun, and float?

Sir John Packington declared in the English Parliament, before the advent of iron-clads, that a modern naval battle between two first-class line-of-battle ships would result in mutual annihilation—the projectiles and guns being too formidable to cope with any wooden hull. Yet Sumter and Wagner and Morris Island have poured a perfect hail of 150-pounders on the bulwarks of these little craft without seriously disabling one of them. Iron-clad vessels were conceived to resist projectiles, and it is yet to be proved that they cannot pass any fort or fortress in the world uninjured, provided that harbor obstructions, which have nothing to do with the armor on their sides, are removed—their power to inflict damage being, of course, a secondary consideration. Condemning iron-clads, therefore, because their batteries are not so strong as they ought to be, would be like condemning the hull of a magnificent ship because her engines were bad. If blame is due to anybody, let it fall in the right quarter. The artillerists must bear the brunt of these failures, and not the iron-clad builders. If we cannot, firing from sunrise till sunset, batter Sumter or Wagner to atoms, that is the fault of our guns, not of our ships; and the sooner the fact is perfectly understood the better. To get an idea of the amount of metal wasted through deficient artillery in these attacks on Charleston, it is only necessary to call into requisition a few figures.

The armament of the New Ironsides is sixteen 11-inch guns and two 200-pound rifled Parrott guns. All of the monitor-class have each a 11-inch and a 15-inch gun in each turret. The 11-inch guns throw a solid shot weighing 180 pounds, and the 15-inch guns a solid shot weighing 476 pounds. The total weight of metal which can be thrown at a single discharge sums up:

Twenty-five 11-inch guns	4,500 lbs.
Seven 15-inch guns	3,332 lbs.
Two 200-pounds	400 lbs.
Total (34 guns)	8,232 lbs.

But as the New Ironsides will be able to use but one broadside at a time in an attack upon Sumter, one-half of her broadside guns should be deducted—1,440 pounds—which would give a total weight of 6,792 pounds of metal which can be hurled at a given moment upon the Rebel works! Guns of so large caliber cannot be fired rapidly, not oftener than six or eight times an hour. Time must be given to cool. Sixty times a day is probably the maximum. At that rate, the expenditure of ammunition will be enormous. A single 11-inch gun fired sixty times, or once every ten minutes for ten hours, will throw ten thousand eight hundred pounds of metal. A 15-inch gun fired at the same rapidity will require *twenty-eight thousand five hundred and sixty pounds!* Any one of the monitor class will require *thirty-nine thousand three hundred and sixty pounds, nearly twenty tons, of shot!* Each monitor will also use about two tons of powder per day. The entire fleet, working at the same rate, will hurl at the Rebel fortifications *four hundred and fifty thousand pounds of iron in ten hours, at an expense of fifty thousand pounds of powder! or two hundred and twenty-five tons of shot and twenty-five tons of powder!*

It will seem to some people impossible that such a vast expenditure of iron should produce so little effect, and the most devout believer in the great ordnance ability of Admiral Dahlgren must admit that guns should be devised capable of doing enormous injury with so much material. Suppose, for a moment, that the offensive attributes of the monitors which, in the hands of the ordnance people, were to be as formidable as their defensive attributes, were actually so, could Sumter or Moultrie resist them? We think not.

Assistant Secretary Fox is no doubt a very able official. He knows as much about ships, probably, as the majority of officers in the navy. Himself a seaman, and accustomed to buffet the waves of the restless main, he knows the qualities a ship must have to be seaworthy. With the greatest respect, however, we think that his knowledge of ordnance matters is not so extensive as his knowledge of navigation; and, when the greater number of officers in the service condemn a gun, we wonder at his persistence in adhering to it. It is somewhat satisfactory to know that the use of fifteen-inch guns is passing away, and that pieces of thirteen-inch bore are being introduced very extensively. We are moved by no prejudice in thus vindicating the Monitors; they are safe and valuable in defensive warfare, and when we succeed in making their guns as formidable as their sides, there will be no reason for quarreling with the Government for building them.

THE REBEL RAMS IN ENGLAND.

The latest numbers of our English papers are prominently occupied with the two iron-clad steam rams, which were on the eve of leaving England for our coasts. That they have this destination, and cannot have any other, is so clear that no organ of the Confederates in England takes even the trouble to deny it. Nominally, of course, they have another destination. As "the Emperor of China" has received a sufficient amount of war vessels, the rams are intended for the Egyptian Government, and have consequently received Arabic names—El Tousson and El Monnasoir. They have been ordered by a French banker, and it is an open secret that they will be paid for out of the proceeds of the Confederate loan, and pass into the hands of Rebel officers as soon as they have left the English port.

The English press generally have from the beginning supposed that the American people, as soon as they think the right moment to have come, will demand from England full and satisfactory redress for their grievances. But as long as we seemed to lack altogether the power to restore the Union, the advocates of the cause of the South in the English journals thought they could afford to meet all our arguments with new insults. The distinction between guns or ammunition and men-of-war was utterly denied, and it was boldly asserted that as it was lawful to export one, so it was equally lawful to export the other.

Since then, the war has taken a turn which the great majority of the English papers considered to be impossible. They see with the utmost alarm that the restoration of the Union becomes not only possible, but will soon be a fact. This prospect has wrought a sudden and radical conversion in *The London Times*—a conversion so thorough that it can only be compared with that of *The New-York Herald* after the fall of Fort Sumter. An admirable exhibition of this conversion is given in *The Daily News* by Professor Goldwin Smith, one of the ablest and most earnest defenders of our cause in England. We give his article in full in another column.

The English Government, if we may judge by the letter of Earl Russell, does not yet know how to act in the matter. It is still hesitating between the fear of furnishing dangerous "precedents" and its unwillingness to avert any threatened loss from the hated Government of the United States. Such seems to be the tenor of Earl Russell's reply to the letter of the Emancipation Society calling his attention to the new iron-clad Rebel rams.

A few more victories of our armies will be needed to convert Earl Russell and his colleagues to the views of *The London Times*. In the meanwhile, we wish, if it is still necessary, to assure our English cousins that the American people are a unit upon the question of the responsibility which England incurs by shamelessly violating the law of neutrality, and that when the proper time for demanding satisfaction will have come, all dissension in our ranks will cease.

THE OPEN MISSISSIPPI.

By an order from Headquarters Department of the Gulf, dated the third of this month, the trade of the city of New Orleans with Cairo, St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi, the Missouri, and the Ohio, is declared free from any military restriction whatever. At intermediate points within the Department, such precaution will continue to be exercised as may prevent the supply of provisions and munitions of war to Rebels, but with this unimportant exception the immerce of the Mississippi is finally unfettered.

It has been often affirmed that the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson did not fully reopen the river; that its navigation must remain subject to interruption by guerrilla bands on shore, and that no military possession of the insurgent States between which it flowed did be complete. This order attests the folly of the assertion, for we assume that the removal of military restrictions implies the cessation of necessity for those restrictions, and it must follow that the military authorities deem themselves able to guarantee, by the presence of their land and naval forces, the reasonably safe passage of the few dangerous points on the river. And since transports and steamers of all sizes do ply their traffic, with little or no hazard, we are safe in saying that the Mississippi is now open, from the head of its navigation to the Gulf.

The significance of the event is immense. The utter disruption of the Eastern and Western halves of the territory claimed as parcel of the Rebel Confederacy is scarcely more important than the reunion of the Northwest and Southwest, now for more than two years widely severed. The possession of the river was the bribe which Rebellion offered to the loyal States of the Northwest. They spurned it, and said, "That which belongs to us of right we will accept as grace from no man's hands—least of all from hands blood-stained and treacherous; but its interrupted possession we will reconquer for ourselves and repossess for our posterity to the end of time." And the promise being made, was kept. The West has regained its inheritance, and with it has wrested forever from the Rebellion the hope of a great Slave Empire girdling the Gulf. Scattered bands of marauding traitors still precariously plunder some portions of Arkansas and Louisiana, but the Loyalty and Freedom of the territory beyond the Mississippi are none the less unalterably assured.

There is no interest of the West, and almost none of the Republic, which is not relieved, strengthened, and enlarged in value by this repossession of the river. The lands of Illinois and Missouri are worth more than yesterday. Crops and the labor which produces them, manufacturing industry, always largely dependent on agriculture, the capital which is invested in State stocks, in railways converging to the river ports, and in banks whose solvency is interwoven with the general prosperity of the States, are affected almost as directly and sensibly. The whole West rejoices in its new strength. Borne on the irresistible current of the "unvexed Father of waters," Commerce and Freedom, Union and Liberty, follow the flag together, and the Lakes and the Gulf are indissolubly reunited.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

The recent accounts from Mexico do not represent the progress made by the French in the subjugation of the country to be so considerable as may have been inferred from the reports of Gen. Forey and the statements of the official press of France.

The Liberal party has by no means given up the contest. The news that Comonfort and Doblado had submitted to France is not confirmed, but it is, on the contrary, reported that Doblado, with 4,000 men and $400,000, has started northward to procure recruits and purchase arms in California. Of the leaders of the Church party, Miramon had declared his submission, and pronunciamientos have undoubtedly, as French papers have asserted, taken place in several places along the coast, but we have as yet not heard that a single State has voluntarily renounced the National Government and ranged itself on the side of the French.

A look at the map of Mexico will at once show how absurd was the statement of a semi-official paper of Paris that all the States, with the exception of four, had declared in favor of the French invasion. The French, as yet, hold only a part of three States—Vera Cruz, Puebla, and Mexico—and of one Territory, Tlascala, whereas the number of the States and Territories of the Mexican Confederacy is twenty-five. The Mexicans intend to abandon [illegible] (north-west of Mexico); but Guadalajara, the second (or, according to other accounts, the third) city of the country, having a population of over 60,000 inhabitants, is being rapidly and extensively fortified.

Two successful expeditions are said to have been made by the French—the one to Tampico, a seaport town on the Gulf of Mexico, in the State of Tamaulipas, and the other from Pachucaf and Real del Monte to Tucallingo, all of which places are situated in the State of Mexico, north-east of the City. If not supported by the native population, of which there are as yet no indications, the occupation of these new places draws off new detachments from the main army of the French, while it adds but a trifle to the territory which is under the rule of the French.

It is obvious that the success of the French will wholly depend on the attitude of the native population. They may be unable to give to the French pitched battles, but if the great majority of the population remains opposed to the French rule it will be impossible for a foreign army of thirty or even a hundred thousand men to keep in permanent subjection a country of 800,000 square miles and about 8,000,000 of inhabitants.

OUR RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.

Our country was surprised a few days ago by the unexpected intelligence that hostilities had been committed upon our flag by the Japanese, with whom we believed we were on the most peaceable terms. The United States vessel Pembroke, it was reported, had been fired upon by the Japanese forts while on her way from Nangasaki to Kanagawa, and in consequence of this outrage the gunboat Wyoming had gone to the scene of hostilities, silenced the forts and destroyed two war steamers belonging to the Japanese.

Some of our cotemporaries, on learning of this unprovoked attack upon our flag, have denounced unsparingly the evil intentions of the Japanese Government. We could not entirely coincide with these sentiments, for, while the Government of the Tycoon had given many proofs that its attitude toward the American Government was of a more friendly nature than it held toward England and France, there was little, if anything, in the report of the outbreak of hostilities which warranted the belief that they had been instigated or even sanctioned by the Tycoon. It appeared to be, on the contrary, highly probable that the hostilities proceeded entirely from one of the semi-independent princes, called Daimios, who are at the head of the anti-foreign party, and who, by the assassination of the Englishman Richardson, have caused the present difficulty between England and Japan.

This view of the case is fully confirmed by the later news via San Francisco. The Tycoon was desirous to avoid any war with foreigners, and the attack upon the American vessel was entirely the work of one of the Daimios. It was, however, expected that in the case of hostilities, all the Daimios would make common cause against foreigners.

While we, of course, expect that any further attacks upon our flag will meet with an equally prompt punishment as the first, and that our Government will see that all the rights of American citizens will be fully respected, we must not be blind to the fact that in Japan as in the countries of Asia and Africa generally, the overbearing and rapacious conduct of England and France is mainly responsible for the hatred which, not in Japan alone, but also in other countries, is springing up against the foreigners, who, for glaringly selfish purposes, obtrude their presence upon them. The conduct of England is well described in an address which the Peace Society recently presented to Earl Russell. They tell the Foreign Secretary that England's right of intercourse with Japan was, in the first instance, obtained from that country under the coercion of fear, and that it would be useless to attempt to force an acquaintance at the cannon's mouth.

Our Government in its intercourse with Japan has no such objects in view as England and France, and though it may be compelled to guard, by force of arms, against further outrages which are undoubtedly meditated by the native party, it ought never to identify its policy with that of England and France. The people of Asia and Africa will, ere long, learn how to distinguish between the projects of aggrandizement which England and France are everywhere and constantly pursuing, and the entirely peaceful and amicable intentions of the United States.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

A venerable piscatory gentleman of our acquaintance asserts that he is not a good fisherman who cannot sit on a bare rock, under a scorching July sun, "from morn till dewy eve" without having a bite. Now there are certain gentlemen of this persuasion in Massachusetts, leaders of that small and rapidly decreasing band called the Democratic party. For a great many years past—so many that none but old politicians can count them—they have been sitting on their bare rock, striving hard through dim spectacles to see the huge fish which is to nibble at their hook at that distant day when Massachusetts returns to the ranks of the Sham Democracy.

All sorts of coaxing have been tried, wiggling the hook in the most approved and satisfactory style—trailing it this way and that, and anon dropping it to the bottom. All manner of bait has been used, young and old, fresh and dried, but the fish wouldn't bite, and the bait grew stale. Mr. Isaac Davis grew old in the service; Mr. Erasmus D. Beach became so thoroughly water-soaked that he had to be taken off the hook; even the War bait of last year didn't take at all. The fish grew shyer and the sun grew hotter, though the venerable old gentlemen of the party dreamed dreams and saw visions of glorious living in the near future, when Judge Joel joined them at Cambridge, leaving his musty law-books and fingered the dry leaves of his dryer speech in Faneuil Hall, growing eloquent over the Altoona Convention of Governors, and waxing indignant at the President's Proclamation, which came rather too late to allow the Judge time to alter his finely-polished sentences about the unconstitutionality of a constitutional supThis year, still "unterrified," the Democracy lingers, patiently persevering, eagerly watching their new bait, Mr. Henry W. Paine—new to themselves as well as to everybody else. Peering through their spectacles, they *seem* to see the fish approaching which is to grace their table when they sit down to chuckle over the withdrawal of the Proclamation and the triumph of their party.

The Hon. Caleb, down at Newburyport, keeps quiet, leaving Oliver Stephens, Judge Abbott and Mr. Theodore H. Sweetser to hold the lines and stir the hooks, which latter operation Mr. Sweetser is well able to do, having gone through all parties, serving his apprenticeship among the Whigs, and dropping down from the Republicans into the Democratico-Bell-Everett-Constitutional-Union-Copperhead party.

But Massachusetts has other fish to fry than such as come from nibbling at Democratic hooks, and the Election in November will lay that party so high on the shelf that even *The Courier* can't see it. Massachusetts will stand up fair and square in support of the Government and the Union.

THE MINNESOTA COPPERHEADS CAVING IN.

We have already reported the refusal of two of the candidates nominated on the Minnesota Copperhead State ticket to serve, in consequence of the extremely disloyal platform adopted by the Convention. By our exchanges we perceive that a third, Mr. Peter Wilkins, candidate for State Treasurer, has peremptorily declined to accept the nomination for the same reason. Thus the candidates for Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and Clerk of the Supreme Court have withdrawn from the fold, and the retirement of Mr. Wells, candidate for Governor, is daily looked for. The most influential Democratic presses of the State refuse to support the nominations on such a platform, and the Copperhead party of Minnesota seems fast crumbling to pieces.

The Age (Philadelphia) published the following as from our editorial columns of July 25, 1854:

"We contend that the abolition of Slavery in the States is the *real* object of the Republican party."

—To this we demurred mainly on two grounds:

1. There *was* no Republican party on the 25th of July, 1854.

2. We are confident that we never uttered the foregoing *at any time*.

And we summoned *The Age* to justify. In response, it says:

"Our authority for the above quotation is a political pamphlet called 'The Great Issue,' published in 1860, and extensively circulated throughout the Union, and since then very frequently quoted. As the statement then and there made was never, to our knowledge, contradicted by THE TRIBUNE, we used it, without hesitation, as an evidence of the *real* sentiments of one of the most prominent leaders of the Republican party. Unwilling to do THE TRIBUNE, or 'any other man,' injustice, we accept, and make public THE TRIBUNE'S assurance that the words attributed to it did not appear *in its issue of July 25th, 1854.*"

—Rather sneaking that, isn't it?

—The "political pamphlet" aforesaid was of course got up for partisan circulation, and was probably kept carefully away from those whom it traduced or on whom it forged. We have no recollection of ever seeing it. But we repeatedly, during the canvass of 1860, exposed and denounced forgeries on us similar to the above, but to no purpose. They served their end, and were not expected to influence our regular readers. So they were kept going.

MR. SEWARD'S DIPLOMATIC CIRCULAR.

Review of Recent Military Events—Prosperity of the States—The Failing Cause of the Rebels—Progress of Emancipation.

CIRCULAR NO. 39.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 12, 1863.

SIR: Whenever the United States have complained of the premature decrees of Great Britain and France, which accorded the character of a belligerent to the insurgents, the statesmen of those countries have answered, that from the first they agreed in opinion that the efforts of the Government to maintain the Union, and preserve the integrity of the Republic, could not be successful. With a view to correct this prejudgment of so vital a question, I addressed a circular letter to the representatives of the United States in foreign countries on the 14th day of April, 1862, in which I reviewed the operations of the war on sea and land, and presented the results which had attended it down to that period. The prejudice, which I then attempted to remove, still remains, and it constitutes the basis of all that is designedly or undesignedly injurious to this country in the policy of foreign nations. The insurgents have been enabled to protract their resistance by means of sympathy and aid they have received from abroad, and the expectation of further and more effective foreign assistance is now their chief resource. A new effort, therefore, to correct that prejudice is demanded equally by a prudent concern for our foreign relations, and by the paramount interests of peace and humanity at home.

In the battles of August, 1862, the Union forces suffered some severe and appalling reverses. But they resulted in the reunion of the army which had been called in from the Peninsula, below Richmond, with the army which had its position between that strongly fortified seat of the insurrection and this capital. The wisdom of this reunion was soon to be vindicated. The insurgent army, flushed with its recent successes, and expecting that a sympathetic interest of Slavery would produce an uprising of the people of Maryland in its favor, for the first time crossed the Potomac River. Harper's Ferry, with many prisoners, fell into its hands, rather through accidents in preparing its defenses than because it was indefensible. Nevertheless, the expectation of recruits signally failed. Gen. McClellan, commanding the now consolidated forces of the army of the Potomac, was re-enforced by fresh levies from Pennsylvania, and by detachments called in from neighboring forts. He drove the insurgents from their positions at South Mountain and Crampton's Gap. About the middle of September the two opposing armies confronted each other at Sharpsburg, and a pitched battle was fought on the banks of the Antietam and Potomac. It was well sustained on both sides. Men of one race and training directed the armies whose rank and file were substantially of one blood, and even nearly equal in numbers. The arrogant assumption of superior valor or heroism which the insurgents had brought into the contest and had cherished throughout its earlier stages, perished on that sanguinary field. The insurgent army, shattered in the conflict, abandoned the invasion of Maryland and sought refuge and [illegible] Virginia, behind its accustomed barrier, the Potomac.

While Lee was thus attempting Maryland, the equally bold and alarming enterprise of carrying the war through Kentucky into Ohio was assigned to Bragg, who was in command of the insurgent army on the southern border of Tennessee. He, with great rapidity, moved from Chattanooga, turning the left flank of General Buell, and, appealing for re-enforcements to the slavery-inspired sentiments which existed in Kentucky and Tennessee, directed his forces against Louisville and Cincinnati. An uprising of the farmers of Ohio confronted and turned away the devastation from the latter city. Gen. Buell followed the main column of invasion, outmarched it on the way to Louisville, and obliged it to take a direction eastward. The two insurgent columns being united at Perryville, were attacked by Gen. Buell. The battle, like all of our contests, was obstinate and bloody. Bragg, after severe losses, retreated through a comparatively barren region, and Buell was obliged to abandon the pursuit by the complete exhaustion of all sources of supply. The insurgent commander crossed the Cumberland mountains, and then, marching westward, took up a position at Murfreesboro', fortified there, and proceeded to recruit his wasted forces.

Van Dorn and Price were at the same period in command of very considerable forces in Mississippi and Alabama, and to them was assigned the third part in the grand invasion of the loyal States which the cabal at Richmond had decreed. This was an attempt, as they called it, to deliver, but in fact to subjugate Western Tennessee and Kentucky. Gen. Rosecrans received the assault of those portions of the insurgent forces at Corinth, defeated them with great slaughter, and drove them backward, so that they neither reached nor approached the region which they were appointed to invade. Gen. Rosecrans, called to succeed Gen. Buell in command of the Army of the Cumberland, then entered Nashville, which the insurgents had before invested in carrying out their general scheme of invasion. He raised the siege and prepared for offensive action. In the last days of the year he issued from Nashville, and delivered a sanguinary battle at Stone River, which gave him possession of Murfreesboro, Bragg retreated to Shelbyville and Tullahoma, and there again rested and intrenched. A long period of needed rest was now employed by the respective parties in increasing the strength and efficiency of their armies; but this repose was broken by frequent skirmishes, and by cavalry expeditions, which penetrated hostile regions, sometimes hundreds of miles, and effected breaches of military connections and a destruction of military stores upon an extensive scale, while they kept up the spirit of the troops, and hardened them for more general and severe conflicts.

Vicksburg then remained in the hands of the insurgents, the principal key to the navigation of the Mississippi River, a navigation which was confessed on all sides to be absolutely essential to the United States, and, when reopened by them, fatal to the insurrection. The duty of wresting that key from the insurgents had been devolved on the navy, with the aid of a considerable land force then encamped on the west bank of the Mississippi River. But new and unforeseen difficulties continually baffled the enterprise, and seemed to render it impossible. Gen. Grant, who was at the head of the department and of the Army of

the Tennessee, at length assumed the active command of the troops investing the stronghold, and these were adequately re-enforced. The naval squadron on the Mississippi, under command of Rear-Admiral Porter, was also steadily increased until more than 100 armed vessels were employed upon the river, including many iron-clad gunboats of great power. Part of the Gulf Squadron, under Admiral Farragut, gallantly running the batteries of Port Hudson under a fierce fight, co-operated with the river fleets. Laborious and persevering attempts were made to open an artificial channel for the river opposite Vicksburg, as had been done with such signal success at Island No. 10. But the various canals, projected and executed, failed, and only a few small steamers of no considerable power were thus enabled to pass the city. Combined land and naval expeditions were also sent forth, which with infinite pains and endurance, attempted to turn the enemy's works by navigating the various bayous and sluggish rivers, whose intricate network forms so singular a feature of the military topography of the banks of the Mississippi. All these attempts having failed from physical obstacles found to be insurmountable, General Grant and Admiral Porter at last put afloat armed steamers and steam-transports, which ran through the fires of the long line of shore batteries which the insurgents had erected at Vicksburg, and its chief supports, Warrenton and Grand Gulf. At the same time the land forces moved down the right bank of the river to a point below Grand Gulf, where they crossed in the steamers which had effected so dangerous a passage. The batteries of Grand Gulf for several hours resisted a bombardment by the gunboats at short range, but they fell into the hands of the Admiral as soon as General Grant's forces appeared behind them. Gen. Grant, through a series of brilliant maneuvers—with marches interrupted by desperate battles day by day, succeeded in dividing and separating the insurgent forces. He then attacked the chief auxiliary column under Johnston, and drove it out of Jackson, the capital of Mississippi. Having destroyed the railroad bridges and military stores there, General Grant turned at once to the west. Numerous combats ensued, in all of which the loyal arms were successful. Loring, with a considerable insurgent force, was driven off toward the south-east, while Pemberton, after a loss of sixty pieces of artillery and many prisoners, regained his shelter within the fortified lines of Vicksburg, with an army now reduced to between thirty thousand and forty thousand men. During these movements the heavy batteries of the insurgents which were established near the mouth of the Yazoo river, and which constituted an important part of the defensive system of Vicksburg, were taken and razed by Rear-Admiral Porter, who thereupon sent a detachment of his fleet up that important tributary of the Mississippi, and effectually destroyed the numerous vessels and stores which were found within and upon its banks. General Grant, during these brilliant operations, had necessarily operated by a movable column. He now reëstablished his communications with the river fleets above as well as below Vicksburg, invested the town, and, ignorant of the numbers inclosed within its defenses, attempted an assault. Though bravely and vigorously made, it was nevertheless unsuccessful. He thereupon sat down before the fortifications, to reduce them by the less bloody, but sure methods of siege. Pemberton made a gallant defense, hoping for relief from Johnston. Strenuous efforts were made by the chiefs at Richmond to enable Johnston to render that assistance. They detached and sent to him troops from Bragg's army on the frontier of Alabama, and from Beauregard's command in South Carolina, and in doing this they [illegible] men of Mississippi were called to the rescue of the capital of their State, and to save the stronghold of the treasonable Confederacy which was besieged within their limits. Moreover, the besieged post was in the very center of the slave population of the Confederacy, and the President's proclamation of freedom would be sounded in their hearing if the stronghold should fall. But the effort required was too great for the demoralized and exhausted condition of the insurgents. Johnston did not arrive to raise the siege, nor did success attend any of the attempts from within to break the skillfully drawn lines of General Grant. On the fourth of July General Pemberton laid down his arms and surrendered the post, with thirty thousand men, two hundred pieces of artillery, seventy thousand small arms, and ammunition sufficient for a six years' defense. This capture was as remarkable as the famous one made by Napoleon at Ulm.

On the same day an insurgent attack upon General Prentiss, at Helena, situated on the west bank of the Mississippi, in the State of Arkansas, was repulsed with the loss of many prisoners on the part of the assailants. As if the anniversary so identified with the nation's hopes was appointed to be peculiarly eventful, Lee, who had again entered Maryland, and passing through that State had approached the Susquehanna, threatening Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, fell back, after pitched battles continued for three days at Gettysburg, and resumed his retreat, with an army even worse shattered than before, to his accustomed position on the Rappahannock.

On the 8th of July the insurgent garrison at Port Hudson, 6,000 strong, after enduring a long siege with the utmost courage, surrendered unconditionally to Gen. Banks; and thus the United States recovered from the insurgents the last of the numerous posts by which for more than two years they had effectually destroyed the navigation of the Mississippi. This great river, which in time of peace contributes relatively as much toward a supply of the increased wants of mankind as the Nile did to those wants in the time of the Roman Empire, is now again opened to the inland commerce of the country. Steamers descend the river and its tributaries from the navigable floods to the Gulf of Mexico. It is not to be doubted that the insurgent losses in these operations upon the Mississippi amount to 50,000 men and 300 pieces of artillery, a large portion of which were of heavy caliber. Johnston's army, which, at the time of the surrender, was advancing to threaten the besiegers, at once fell back to Jackson, and it was again driven from the capital by a detachment which Gen. Grant had committed to the command of Gen. Sherman. In retiring, Johnston fired many buildings filled with munitions of war, and abandoned a large quantity of railroad locomotives and cars, which had been detained at that place by reason of the railroads north, south, east and west of Jackson having been previously cut by the Government forces.

General Sherman now desisted from the pursuit of Johnston and returned to Vicksburg, where a portion of the army is enjoying repose, not more necessary than well earned, while others are engaged in expelling from the vicinity of the Mississippi roving bands of the insurgents who infest its banks and fire from thence upon passing steamers. It is reported that Johnston, with the troops at his command, now said to be twenty-five thousand, has fallen back to Meridian, on the eastern border of Mississippi, a hundred and twenty miles east of Vicksburg, so that the State, whose misguided people were among the earliest and most intemperate abettors of the insurrection, is virtually abandoned by its military agents.

In Louisiana, General Banks succeeded General Butler. After spending some months in organizing the Department, and disciplining the new levies which constituted its force, General Banks made a rapid and successful series of marches and contests, in which he drove the insurgent troops out of the Attakapas and Teche regions, well known as the richest portions of that very productive State, captured Alexandria and Donaldsonville, the seats of its fugitive seditious executive and legislative authorities, crossed the Mississippi at Bayou Sara, and there receiving an additional column which was ascending from Baton Rouge, invested Port Hudson, which, excluding Vicksburg, was the only remaining stronghold of the insurrection on the great river.

It will be remembered that on the 22d day of September, 1862, the President issued a proclamation requiring the insurgents to lay down their arms and return to their allegiance, under the penalty that in all the districts where the insurrection should be still maintained with the support of the people, he would on the first of January then next proclaim as a military measure, the freedom of the slaves. The warning was generally rejected and defied, but the proclamation which it heralded was duly issued. As the national armies advanced into the insurrectionary territories, slaves in considerable numbers accepted their freedom and came under the protection of the national flag. Amidst the great prejudice and many embarrassments which attended a measure so new and so divergent from the political habits of the country, freedmen with commendable alacrity enlisted in the Federal army. There was in some quarters a painful inquiry about their moral capacity for service. That uncertainty was brought to a sudden end in the siege of Port Hudson. The newly raised negro regiments exhibited all necessary valor and devotion in the military assaults which were made, with desperate courage, and not without fearful loss, by General Banks. This protracted operation engaged nearly all of General Banks's available forces. While it was going on insurgent troops which were called up from Texas reoccupied much of the south-western portion of Louisiana which he had before reclaimed. The surrender of Port Hudson, however, set his army at liberty, and he has already made considerable progress in restoring the national authority thus temporarily displaced.

The complete occupation of the Mississippi by the national forces has effectually divided the insurrectionary region into two parts, and among the important features of this division, one which is of the highest practical significance is, that the field of military operations of the insurrection is chiefly on the eastern side of the river, while its supplies have been mainly drawn from the prairies of Arkansas and Texas, which stretch away from the western shore. These prairies can no longer supply the insurgents with cattle for sustenance and use in the field, and, on the other hand, arms, ordnance and ammunition can no longer be sent from the eastern manufactories and deposits to forces employed or in garrison in the west. The value of the acquisition of the Mississippi in this respect was illustrated only a few days since in the capture by Gen. Grant, near Natchez, of 5,000 beeves and 2,000 mules, which had crossed to the eastern bank, and at the same time many hundred thousands of cartridges and other stores which had just been landed at the western end of the same ferry.

A rigorous blockade has been maintained [illegible] Charleston, and although fast steamers, of light draught and painted with obscure colors, occasionally succeed in slipping through the blockading squadron in the morning and evening twilight, many are destroyed and more are captured. An attack by the fleet, made on the 7th day of April last, upon the forts and batteries which defend the harbor, failed because the rope obstructions in the channel fouled the screws of the iron-clads and compelled them to retire after passing through the fire of the batteries. Those vessels bore the fire of the forts, although some defects of construction were revealed by the injuries they received. The crews passed through an unexampled cannonade with singular impunity. Not one life was lost on board of a monitor. The defects disclosed have been remedied, and an attack is now in progress, with good prospect of ultimate success, having for its object the reduction of the forts in the harbor by combined sea and land forces. We occupy more than half of Morris Island with land forces, which, aided by batteries afloat and batteries ashore, are pushing siege works up to Fort Wagner, a strong earthwork which has been twice assaulted with great gallantry, but without success. On the 17th of June, the Atlanta, which was regarded by the insurgents as their most formidable iron-clad vessel, left Savannah, and came down the Wilmington river. The national iron-clads Weehawken, Captain John Rogers, and Nahant, Commander John Downs, were in readiness to meet her. At 4 o'clock 54 minutes the Atlanta fired a rifle-shot across the stern of the Weehawken, which struck near the Nahant. At 5:15 the Weehawken, at a range of 300 yards, opened upon the Atlanta, which had then grounded. The Weehawken fired five shots, four of which took effect on the Atlanta. She surrendered at 5:30.

Our lines have not changed in North Carolina. All attempts of the insurgents to recapture the towns from which they had been expelled have been repulsed. Much damage has been inflicted upon their communications, and valuable military stores have been destroyed by expeditions into the interior. North Carolina shows some symptoms of disaffection toward the insurgent league. Similar indications are exhibited in Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, and Texas.

The situation on the York and James Rivers has remained unchanged since the withdrawal of the army of Gen. McClellan from the Peninsula a year ago. Attempts by the insurgents to retake Williamsburg and Suffolk have been defeated, but the garrison at the latter place has been withdrawn for purely military reasons to a more defensible line.

I now return to the Army of the Potomac, which was left resting and refitting after putting an end to the first insurgent invasion of Maryland. Gen. McClellan recrossed the Potomac and entered Virginia in November, and obliged the invading forces under Lee to fall backward to Gordonsville, south of the Rappahannock. When the Army of the Potomac reached Warrenton it was placed under command of Gen. Burnside. He marched to Falmouth, hoping to cross the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, and to move at once upon Richmond. Delays, resulting from various causes, without fault of the General, permitted the insurgents to occupy the hights of Fredricksburg, and when, at length, in December, Gen. Burnside crossed the Rappahannock, his assault upon Lee's well-fortified position failed. He skillfully recrossed the river without loss. Gen. Hooker succeeded to the command, and it was not until the beginning of May that the condition of the river and roads permitted a renewal of offensive operations. The General crossed the Rappahannock and accepted a battle, which proved equally sanguinary to both parties, and unsuccessful to the Army of the Potomac. The hights of Fredericksburg were captured by Gen. Sedgwick's corps, but the whole army was compelled to return to the north bank of the river. After this battle Lee, in the latter part of May and in June, withdrew his army from Gen. Hooker's front, and ascending the south bank of the Rapidan, towards the sources of the Rappahannock, entered the Shenandoah Valley, and once more tempted the fortune of war by invading the loyal States. A severe cavalry engagement at Beverly Ford unmasked this movement. The Army of the Potomac broke up its camps and marched to the encounter. The militia of Maryland, Pennsylvania and New-York flew to arms, and occupied Baltimore, Harrisburg, and the line of the Susquehanna. The two armies met at Gettysburg, in Pennsylvania, and after a fierce contest of three days' duration, and terrible slaughter on both sides, the insurgents recoiled from the position held by Gen. Meade, who had been then only four days in command of the Army of the Potomac. On the Fourth of July, the day of the surrender of Vicksburg, Lee retreated, passing through Chambersburg and Hagerstown to Williamsport, where the proper disposition to attack him was made by Gen. Meade. Deceived concerning the state of the river, supposed to be unfordable, Gen. Meade, hourly expecting re-enforcements, delayed the attack a day too long and the insurgents, partly by fording and partly by floating bridges, succeeded in withdrawing across the river by night, with their artillery and a great part of their baggage. Much of this baggage, as well as of the plunder which Lee had collected, was destroyed by cavalry, or thrown out of the wagons to make room for the wounded whom Lee carried off from the battle-field. He had buried most of his dead of the first day's conflict at Gettysburg. The remainder, together with those who fell on the second and third days of the battle, in all 4,500, were buried by the victorious army. Many thousand insurgents, wounded and captives, fell into the hands of General Meade. It is not doubted that this second unsuccessful invasion cost the insurgents 40,000 men. Our own loss was severe, for the strife was obstinate and deadly. General Meade crossed the Potomac. Lee retired again to Gordonsville, where he is now understood to be in front of our forces.

While the stirring events which have been related were occurring in the East and in the West, General Rosecrans advanced upon Bragg, who, with little fighting, hastily abandoned his fortified positions of Shelbyville and Tullahoma, in Southern Tennessee. General Rosecrans took, and he yet holds them, while Bragg, with severe loss in a hurried retreat, has fallen back to Chattanooga. It is understood that his army had been already much weakened by detachments sent from it to re-enforce Johnston, with a view to a raising of the siege of Vicksburg.

I must not overlook the operations of cavalry. Gen. Stoneman, in connection with the movement upon Chancellorsville, made a rapid and effective passage through the insurgent country, from the Rappahannock to the York River, which will be remembered among the striking achievements of the war. While our forces were operating against Vicksburg and Port Hudson, Col. Grierson, with a force of 1,500 men, left Corinth, on the northern border of the State of Mississippi, and made an expedition, in which he broke military communications, destroyed stores, and effected captures through the length and breadth of the State, and finally, without serious loss, joined the army of Gen. Banks, then engaged in the siege of Port Hudson.

John Morgan, hitherto the most successful of the [illegible] lines of Gen. Burnside, crossed the States of Tennessee and Kentucky; moving northward, and avoiding all large bodies of our troops, he reached the Ohio River at Brandenburg, below Louisville, and seized two steamboats, with which he crossed into Indiana. Thence proceeding rapidly eastward, subsisting on the country and impressing horses as his own gave out, he traversed a portion of Indiana and nearly the whole breadth of Ohio, destroying railroad stations and bridges, and plundering the defenseless villages. The people rallied to arms under the calls of their Governors. Some of them occupied the most important points, while others barricaded the roads or hung upon the rear of the intruders. Morgan found no disaffected citizens to recruit his wasted ranks, and when he reached the Ohio his force was prevented from crossing by the gunboats and driven backward with great slaughter. His force was between 2,500 and 4,000 horse, with several pieces of artillery. Only some 300 succeeded in recrossing the Ohio and escaping into the wilds of Western Virginia. Many perished in battles and skirmishes, and the remainder, including Morgan himself, his principal officers, and all his artillery, were finally captured by the National forces. An attempt has just been made by the insurgents to invade Eastern Kentucky, which probably was begun with a view to make a diversion in favor of Morgan's escape, but the forces, after penetrating as far as Lexington, have been routed by detachments from Gen. Burnside's army, and pursued, with the capture of many prisoners and of all their artillery.

This review of the campaign shows that no great progress has been made by our arms in the east. The opposing forces there have been too equally matched to allow great advantages to accrue to either party, while the necessity of covering the National capital in all contingencies has constantly restrained our generals and forbidden such bold and dangerous movements as usually conduct to brilliant military success. In the West, however, the results have been more gratifying. Fifty thousand square miles have been reclaimed from the possession of the insurgents. On referring to the annexed map it will be seen that since the breaking out of the insurrection, the Government has extended its former sway over and through a region of two hundred thousand square miles, an area as large as Austria or France, or the peninsula of Spain and Portugal. The insurgents lost in the various field and siege operations of the month of July which I have described, one-third of their whole forces.

Jefferson Davis, the leader of the sedition, has since proclaimed a levy of all the able-bodied men within his military lines. This, if carried into effect, will exhaust the whole material of which soldiers can be made. The insurgents estimate the total number of conscripts thus to be gained at from 70,000 to 95,000. Our armies now confront the insurgents at all points with superior numbers. A draft for 300,000 more is in progress to replace those whose terms of service have expired, and to fill up the wasted ranks of our veteran regiments, and the people, just so fast as the evidence of the necessity for that measure is received and digested, submit with cheerfulness to the ascertained demands. Our armies everywhere are well equipped, abundantly fed, and supplied with all the means of transportation. The soldiers of two years' service bear themselves as veterans, and show greater steadiness in every conflict. The men, accustomed to the camp, and hardened by exercise and experience, make marches which would have been impossible in the beginning of the contest. The nation is becoming familiar with arms, and easily takes on the habits of war. Large voluntary enlistments continually augment our military force. All supplies are abundantly and cheaply purchased within our lines. The country shows no signs of exhaustion of money, material, or men. A requisition for 6,200 remount horses was filled and the animals dispatched from Washington all in four days. Our loan is purchased at par by our own citizens, at the average rate of $1,200,000 daily. Gold sells, in our market, at 123 to 128, while in the insurrectionary region it commands 1,200 per cent premium.

Every insurgent port is either blockaded, besieged, or occupied by the national forces. The field of the projected Confederacy is divided by the Mississippi. All the fortifications on its banks are in our hands, and its flood is patrolled by the national fleet.

Missouri, Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland—all slave States—support the Federal Government. Missouri has already in Convention ordained the gradual abolition of Slavery, to take effect at the expiration of seven years. Four-fifths of Tennessee, two-thirds of Virginia, the coasts and sounds of North Carolina, half of Mississippi and half of Louisiana, with all their large cities, part of Alabama, and the whole sea-coast of Georgia and South Carolina, and no inconsiderable part of the coast of Florida, are held by the United States. The insurgents, with the slaves whom they yet hold in defiance of the President's Proclamation, are now crowded into the central and southern portions of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, while the pioneer slaveholding insurgents beyond the Mississippi are cut off from the main force. On the other hand, although it is less than six months since the laws or customs of the United States would allow a man of African descent to bear arms in defense of his country, there are now in the field 22,000 regularly enlisted, armed, and equipped soldiers of that class, while 50 regiments of 2,000 each are in process of organization, and 62,800 persons of the same class are employed as teamsters, laborers, and camp followers. These facts show that, as the insurrection continues, the unfortunate servile population, which was at the beginning an element of its strength, is being transferred to the support of the Union.

You will use the facts presented in this paper in such a way as may be most effective to convince those who seek a renewal of commercial prosperity through the restoration of peace in America, that the quickest and shortest way to gain that desirable end is to withdraw support and favor from the insurgents, and to leave the adjustment of our domestic controversies exclusively with the people of the United States.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. Sumner's Speech.

The Hon. Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, delivered an elaborate address on the above subject in New-York, at the Cooper Institute, Sept. 10. The following is a summary:

The perils to our country from Foreign Powers, especially from England and France, are the first topic considered. The recognition by Great Britain of the Rebels as belligerents was an insult to the National Government, and has been fruitful of mischief. To it is due largely the unfriendly sentiments that have been manifested in England, and it has been followed by a consistent course of hostility in acts of great and of little importance. The Trent case, the detention of suspected British subjects, the grumbling at the stone blockades, the caviling at the Proclamation of Freedom, the complaints of the activity of our navy near the West Indies, the insulting language of the British Cabinet [illegible] disruption of the Republic, the building and sending forth from British ports of powerful armed ships to drive American commerce from the ocean, in disregard not only of all international good faith, but of the example previously set them by America, the refusal to pay the just demands of our Government for damages in consequence of the piracies committed by these ships, the tone of correspondence from the British Foreign Foreign Office, and the constantly impending menace of mediation or recognition—these are some of the warnings which lower from the English sky, and the evidences of English hostility.

France has shown a temper but little better. Louis Napoleon, like England, acknowledged the Rebels as belligerents. He has undertaken and resolutely pushed an expedition against Mexico, avowedly meant to limit the extension of the power of the United States on this continent. He invited England and Russia to join with him in an offer of mediation to our Government, and when this was rejected himself made the offer, and though it was met by prompt repulse from us, still cherishes the purpose to renew it, and by numerous acts public and private betrays his intention to divide permanently this free Republic. He declares that he will maintain Mexico as an Empire, and in pursuance of that plan is expected, ere long, formally to recognize the Rebel Confederacy.

Second: Mr. Sumner discusses the subject of Foreign Intervention by Mediation or Intercession. Such intervention, except at the invitation of the belligerent parties, can only be justified in the interest of peace and humanity, and where one side is fighting for Barbarism is plainly immoral, so far as it helps that side. Moreover intervention in a civil war is an intermeddling with the domestic concerns of another nation, and to be resented accordingly.

All historical instances may be divided into cases of external and internal affairs. In the first case it is shown that it has been rejected by England, though offered under the most specious pretenses, and numerous precedents are cited to show how utterly unjustifiable is the present course of that nation and of France. In internal affairs the famous attempt of Cardinal Mazarin to interpose between Charles I. and his Parliament, was most resolutely repelled by the latter. There are nevertheless numerous instances in the history of Europe where intervention has been offered, and either accepted or forced upon one of the belligerent parties, but in all cases where it was at all justifiable, it was on the side of justice, never against. Great Britain has repeatedly made her power felt by way of intervention against Slavery, and her conduct in that respect has been a shining example to the civilized world. Yet in behalf of the Rebel Confederacy her intervention, if finally proffered, will be wholly in the interest of Slavery and of its perpetuation. In the recent case of the Suez Canal, Great Britain has exerted her influence against France on the specific ground that "forced labor" is employed, which this Power will not sanction. And finally, the general principles applicable to Intervention are gathered from the history thus set forth. *Armed* Intervention is war, and nothing less. Unarmed may take the shape of mediation, but is equally offensive, unless at the wish of both parties, and unless obviously on the side of Human Rights. Congress therefore was right in declaring to Foreign Powers that any renewed effort of mediation in our affairs will be regarded as an unfriendly act.

The whole lesson on this head may be summed up briefly. 1. Intervention in the internal affairs of another nation is contrary to law and reason, and can be vindicated only by overruling necessity. If you intervene by force, then must there be the necessity of self-defense. 2. If you intervene by Mediation or Intercession, then must you be able to speak in behalf of civilization endangered or human nature insulted. But there is no Power which is bound to this humane policy so absolutely as England; especially is there none which is so fixed beyond the possibility of retreat or change in its opposition to Slavery, whatever shape it may assume—whether it be the animating principle of a nation—the "forced labor" of a multitude—or even the service of a solitary domestic.

Third: Intervention by Recognition where a Foreign Power undertakes to recognize the independence of a colony or province which has renounced its original allegiance. This subject also is discussed in the light of copious historical examples. Such a recognition cannot take place while the contest is still pending, without creating a justifiable cause of war. In order to justify a Recognition it must clearly appear that *de facto* the contest is finished, and the new Government also established de facto securely within fixed limits. To recognize, therefore, this slavemongering embryo of a Confederacy, would be to recognize a Government without any settled territory, or any element of Independence, while the contest is still pending and the limits of the Rebellion daily narrowing.

Fourth: It is impossible to recognize a Government, even if it became independent, which is based on Slavery as its corner stone. England, the declared protectress of the African race, and France, the declared champion of "ideas," must both break away from the irresistible logic of their history, and turn their backs upon the past before they can do it. A nation must be not only independent but fit to be independent. The real question is not whether old and existing relations shall be continued with a power which permits Slavery, but whether relations shall be begun with a new power which not merely permits Slavery but builds itself wholly upon this intolerable Barbarism. The Rebel Constitution declares that "no law denying or impairing the right of property in negro slaves shall be passed," and that "in all territory actual or acquired, the institution of Negro Slavery, as it now exists in the Confederate States, shall be recognized and protected by Congress and the Territorial Government." Mr. Stephens's familiar language on the same subject is quoted. Throughout the Confederacy the same principles are asserted. There is, therefore, no room for exceptions. If foreign nations recognize it they recognize it in full view of these declarations, and of its acknowledged character. They recognize and sanction Slavery by such an act, and they will search in vain for a precedent to justify them. Civilization cannot permit such a course to be taken by a Christian Government.

Fifth: There can be no concession of ocean belligerency without a Prize Court, especially to Rebel Slavemongers. For, first, the embryo Government has no maritime or naval rights, *de facto;* and, secondly, an embryo Government of Rebel Slavemongers cannot have the character *de facto* which would justify the concession of maritime or naval belligerency, so that could the concession be vindicated on the first ground, it must fail on the second. Reason and precedent both establish the principle that there can be no ocean belligerent without a port into which it can take its prizes. Yet Great Britain practically concedes it.

To aggravate this concession of a false belligerency, the ships are all built, rigged, armed and manned by Great Britain. It is out of British oak and British iron that they are constructed; rigged with British ropes; made formidable with British arms; supplied with British gunners and navigated by British crews, so as to constitute in all respects a *British naval expedition.* British ports supply the place of Rebel Slavemonger ports. British ports are open to them when their own are closed. British ports constitute their *naval base of operations and supplies,* furnishing everything needful—except an officer—the ship's papers—and a court for the trial of the prizes—each of which is essential to the legality of the expedition. And yet these same ships, thus equipped in British ports and *never touching a port of the pretended government* in whose name they rob and burn,—being simply a rib taken out of the side of England and contributed to a Slavemonger Rebellion,—receive the further passport of Belligerency from the British Government when in *fact* the Belligerency does not exist. The whole proceeding, from the laying of the keel in a British dockyard to the bursting flames on the ocean, is a mockery of International Law and an insult to a friendly Power.

England, therefore, is bound to recall the concession she has made.

Mr. Sumner concludes with an appeal to the citizens of the Republic to recognize their own responsibilities, perform the duties which they impose and look forward [illegible] is certain.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE OHIO.

The Operations in East Tennessee—An Interesting Narrative—Gen. Burnside's Plan of Campaign—The Rebels Taken by Surprise—The Captures at Knoxville—How the Army was Received by the People—The Captures at Cumberland Gap.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13, 1863.

Surgeon W. H. Church, Medical Director of the Department of the Ohio, arrived here last night from Cumberland Gap, having left Gen. Burnside's headquarters on the morning of the 10th. He furnishes the following complete and trustworthy account of the remarkable operations of our forces in East Tennessee:

Gen. Burnside left Camp Nelson on the Kentucky river on the 16th. His command was to march in three columns, one via London, under himself; the second, consisting of the 23d Army Corps, under Major-General Hartsuff via Somerset, and the other under Gen. Julius White via Jamestown. Gen. Burnside, marching via Danville and Stanford, reached Crab Orchard on the 20th. On the 22d he marched to Mount Vernon, 20 miles, and on the following day to London, 25 miles. On the 24th he made Williamsburg, 30 miles further south. On the 26th he was joined by Gen. Hartsuff, with the 23d Corps, at Chetwood, 28 miles from Williamsburg.

The enemy being reported near, he directed a cavalry regiment to reconnoiter toward Jacksboro. It met a superior Rebel force and routed it, capturing 45 prisoners. From Chetwood the march was continued across New River up the Cumberland mountains to Montgomery, situated 42 miles distant on the summit of the range, where the column arrived on the 30th. Here it was met by Gen. White's command. Col. Burt having been sent forward with a cavalry brigade, reported that Gen. Pegram, with 2,000 cavalry, held a very strong position at the Gap near Emory Iron Works, leading into Clinch River Valley. Additional troops were sent forward with the expectation of a battle on the morning of the 31st, but with daylight it was discovered that the enemy had fled.

With the possession of this gap, the road to Knoxville was open. Having reached Emory River, 17 miles from Montgomery, Gen. Burnside ordered Col. Foster, with a mounted brigade, to make a forced march over a direct road to Knoxville, while he advanced with the main force to Kingston, six miles further. Being anxious to save the most extensive and important bridge over the Tennessee at London, 20 miles from Kingston, Gen. Burnside directed Gen. Shackelford, with his cavalry brigade, to push on to it as rapidly as possible. Upon arriving within three miles of the bridge, a regiment was deployed as skirmishers, and quickly drove the enemy beyond their rifle-pits covering the approaches to the bridge. They retreated hastily across it, closing the gate behind them. The entire structure being prepared with turpentine and shavings, for immediate destruction, it was wrapped in flames in a few seconds. Gen. Shackelford finding it impossible to save it, moved off toward Knoxville, after driving the enemy from the opposite bank with shells and musketry.

Col. Foster reached Knoxville on the 1st., and Gen. Burnside left Kingston on the 2d, and entered Knoxville on the 3d. Both received perfect ovations upon their entrance. The town was decorated with flags hidden for more than two years, and cheering people lined the streets. A large meeting was held on a subsequent day, and addressed by Gen. Burnside and several leading citizens. The latter congratulated themselves in the most enthusiastic terms upon their deliverance from Rebel oppression.

On the day after Col. Foster's arrival, a procession of women, whose husbands and relatives were mostly in the Union service, came in from the country. It was nearly a mile long. All along the route of our troops the same unmistakable evidence of all but universal loyalty on the part of the population, became manifest. Young men seemed to be mostly absent, but old ones and women by the hundreds received our troops with flags and refreshments on the roads.

A great number of men that had lived in hiding places for months, came forth and joined their deliverers. Very valuable machine-shops and founderies, belonging to the Rebel Government, were found in Knoxville. Also two millions pounds of salt, a large quantity of wheat (the fruits of the tithe-tax), and many thousand bags. Three locomotives, and a number of cars, were likewise captured. General Burnside took for his headquarters the residence of a fugitive Rebel leader.

Before leaving Kentucky, Gen. Burnside ordered Col. De Courcy, with a brigade of infantry, to march upon Cumberland Gap by the direct route, through London and Barboursville. Learning, on the 4th, that the Rebel force defending the Gap was strong, and likely to offer resistance, he dispatched Gen. Shackelford, with his brigade, on the 5th, from Knoxville, with instructions to seize all avenues of escape to the south. He followed himself, with another body of infantry and cavalry, on the 7th, and arrived within four miles of the Gap on the 9th, after a forced march of 60 miles. De Courcy and Shackelford had both made demands for surrender, which Gen. Frazier declined. Upon his arrival, Gen. Burnside renewed it, when the Rebel commander offered to surrender upon condition that his officers and men were paroled. An unconditional surrender being insisted upon, he yielded. His force consisted of the 2d North Carolina, 1st Virginia, 1st Georgia Regiments, and several companies of artillery. The Georgia regiment was eight hundred strong, and was once before captured by General Burnside, at Roanoke Island. The prisoners are now on their way North. In explanation of the extraordinary isolation Gen. Frazier was left in, Rebel officers asserted that Gen. Bragg had peremptorily ordered him to remain. On the night of the 7th two companies of our troops stole their way through the Rebel pickets, and burned a mill that had supplied the Rebels with meal, in the very sight of the enemy's camp. This neat performance helped much to hasten the surrender.

Gen. Burnside was to return to Knoxville on the 10th, where he will remain until the decision of the War Department in regard to his resignation is made.

Our troops have made excursions to Morristown, 30 miles east of Knoxville. A few small bodies of Rebels are still in the State, near the Virginia line, but they will soon be driven out. The Saltpeter Works, which the Rebel Government worked with several hundred men, are within our lines. Ready communication is had with Gen. Rosecrans.

For quickness of movement and complete success without bloodshed, Gen. Burnside's operations are the most noteworthy of the war. All of his troops marched over 250 and a large portion of them over 300 miles, and they averaged 20 miles a day, although they moved over the most difficult roads, crossing several high ranges of mountains and numerous deep streams. The infantry marched admirably, without the least straggling. Gen. Burnside's plans were so well conceived, and the movements of his different columns so well masked and executed, that Buckner was not aware of his approach until 24 hours before Knoxville was occupied. He had not time to transfer all of his force by rail to Chattanooga, but had to send a portion of it east. His command cannot have been large.

Between the Cumberland River and the mountains our troops suffered a good deal from the scarcity of water, but on the southern slope of the mountains everything was found in abundance. The valleys of Clinch and Holston Rivers abound with splendid crops of corn and vegetables. Of these and wheat there is enough in the country to supply the population and our forces for a year. The women, in expectation of the advent of Union troops, had done most of the planting. No suffering from want of rations was experienced by the troops. The Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments were admirably managed. Capt. Morris, the Chief Quartermaster, reported only two wagons lost out of over five hundred. In the whole campaign but one casualty occurred, a private killed in a skirmish of Shackelford's Cavalry with the Rebel pickets, near Tagewell. Of sickness there is so little that the surgeon in charge of a hospital at Knoxville had already asked to be relieved for want of work.

FROM EUROPE.

Great Britain.

The following is Earl Russell's reply to the memorial of the Emancipation Society, relative to the steam rams in the Mersey:

"FOREIGN OFFICE, Aug. 13.

"GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter calling attention to a subject of very grave and pressing importance, namely: the fitting out or equipping two powerful iron-plated steam rams, which I am informed are intended to commit hostilities against the Government and people of the United States.

"My attention has long been directed to these subjects. Both the Treasury and Home Departments have, at my request, made most anxious inquiries upon the subject of these steam rams. You are aware that by the foreign enlistment act a ship is liable to be detained and the owners are subject to a penalty, where the ship is armed or equipped for purposes of war, and the owners intend to use her against some State or community in friendship with Her Majesty.

"It is necessary to prove both the equipment and the intention. It is necessary for conviction in a public Court, in justice, to have the evidence of a credible witness.

"I was in hopes when I began to read your memorial that you would propose to furnish me with evidence to prove that the steam rams in question were intended to carry on hostilities against the Government and people of the United States; but you have made no proposal of the sort, and only tell me that you are informed that so and so and it is believed that so and so.

"You must be aware, however, that according to British law prosecution cannot be set on foot upon the ground of violation of the Foreign Enlistment Act without the affidavits of creditable witnesses, as in other cases of misdemeanor and crimes. Such likewise is the law in use. Yours, etc. RUSSELL."

The Liverpool Post says: "It now appears that the steam rams launched from Laird's yards were built for the Confederate Government. Neither the French Government nor the French people were engaged in the business, but a French banker was. The rams were to be paid for out of the Confederate loan. M. Langier was one of the contractors for that loan, and was also guaranteed for the payment of the contract with Laird. He has a mortgage on both the vessels, and therefore they may ultimately become his property; but then the law would have to deal with this new feature in the transaction, and M. Langier might sell them to the British Government at cost price, and they are well worth the money—not for sea, but for coast and harbor service. For privateers they are totally unfit."

The Paris *Pays* states that the two ships are not constructed for the French Government, but have been ordered by the Government of Egypt, as their names indicate.

The Paris *Moniteur* says that the Florida, sailing under the Confederate flag, entered Brest to repair damages. Her reception was according to the ordinary principles of international law.

FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

Starvation Demonstration in Mobile—Movements of the Enemy.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, Sept. 11, 1863.

Refugees lately arrived within our lines bring exciting reports of the terrible condition of affairs in the South.

One man, who left Mobile on the 5th, states that there was a terrible riot of soldiers' wives on the 4th. About 600 women and children collected on Spring Hill, armed with clubs and hatchets, and marched through the principal streets, carrying banners inscribed "Bread or Blood," "Bread or Peace," and other similar inscriptions. Being soldiers' wives their proceedings were winked at by the soldiers, who made but a feeble resistance. Stores were broken open.

One merchant, a Jew, struck one of the women; some policemen present arrested the Jew and beat him severely. Many citizens left the town, among them our informant, who says the riot was increasing when he left.

The Rebel cavalry on our front are very active, probably making some movement of their main army. Skirmishes are frequent, but amount to little. Our forces are generally successful in these little affairs.

Major-Gen. B. F. Butler is engaged to canvass the State of Pennsylvania for the Union ticket.

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 17, 1863.

HORACE GREELEY will address the Farmers of Chautauqua County at their Fair at Panama on Wednesday, the 23d inst.

Also, those of the southern part of Erie County at Springville, on Thursday, the 24th inst.

Our Foreign Relations.

We have printed an extra edition of THE TRIBUNE (half-sheet) containing the speech of the Hon. Charles Sumner, at Cooper Institute, Sept. 10. Price two cents; four cents if sent by mail prepaid; $1 50 per 100 by express. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

Terms of The Tribune.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Single Copy........................ 3 cents.
Mail Subscribers, one year (311 issues)..... $8.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

One Copy, one year (104 issues)............ $3.
Two Copies, one year....................... $5.
Five Copies, one year...................... $12.
Ten Copies, one year....................... $22 50.

An extra copy will be sent to any person who sends us a club of twenty and over.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is sent to Clergymen for $2 25.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

One Copy, one year (52 issues)............ $2.
Three Copies, one year.................... $5.
Five Copies, one year..................... $8.
Ten Copies, one year...................... $15.

Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, $1 50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten.

Twenty Copies, to one address, one year, $25, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. Any person who sends us a club of thirty or over shall receive THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE gratis.

To any person who sends us a club of fifty or over THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent without charge.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is sent to Clergymen for $1 25.

The Post-Offices where full Clubs cannot be formed either for THE SEMI-WEEKLY or WEEKLY TRIBUNE, subscribers to the two editions can unite at Club prices, should the total number of subscribers come within our rule.

Address, THE TRIBUNE, Tribune Buildings, New-York.

MAINE TELLS IT!

At her Election one year ago, the popular vote of MAINE showed a serious falling off in the Republican with the substantial annihilation of the War Democratic vote. In the Presidential and the two State Elections since 1860, the total vote of the respective parties stood as follows:

1860.	Lincoln........62,811; Bell........2,046	Douglas..........29,693; Breckinridge..........6,368
1861.	Washburn, Rep. 57,425	Dana, Peace Dem....19,363; Jameson, War Dem....21,119
1862.	Coburn, Rep....45,534; Coburn's majority..6,025	Bradbury, Peace Dem....32,331; Jameson, War Dem....7,178

This was a heavy falling off from Lincoln's majority of 24,704, while the nearly complete wiping out of the War Democracy was an ugly feature. A Democratic Congressman was chosen from the York district—the first from Maine these eight years. On the back of this, the Republican organ in Portland was carried over to the Copperheads by its purchaser, and has since been as mischievous as craft and malignity could make it. It was clear that one year more of such leeway as our friends had been making would put the State against them.

The Unionists met in Convention and nominated for Governor Samuel Cony, a War Democrat, who had warmly supported Douglas and Jameson, and who was last year chosen to the Legislature from Augusta by the solid Union vote. The Peace Democrats renominated [illegible] Bradbury, [illegible]. Each party prepared to do its utmost, and has done it. The State has been thoroughly canvassed by able men, so that each voter knows exactly what his vote means. The President of the Bradbury Convention was a life-long Whig; one of the most effective speakers on the right side was Gen. Shepley, prior to '61 an extreme Pro-Slavery Democrat. The vote of Monday was—considering the large number of voters absent in the Union armies—the heaviest ever cast at a State and perhaps at *any* election, though there was very little depending but *the verdict of Maine.* That, however, was enough, as the voters truly thought, to justify the most determined exertions.

The result is cheering—glorious. We knew Maine would go right, but did not hope that she would go so overwhelmingly right. Just look at these figures!

Counties.	Governor 1862. Coburn. Repub.	Governor 1862. Bradbury. Jameson. Dems.	Governor 1863. Cony. Union.	Governor 1863. Bradbury. Copper.
Androscoggin	2,480	1,868	3,515	2,146
Aroostook	—	—	—	—
Cumberland	5,161	5,130	7,666	5,633
Franklin	—	—	—	—
Hancock	1,208	827	2,030	1,124
Kennebec	3,247	2,279	6,006	2,753
Knox	948	1,039	1,777	1,291
Lincoln	1,317	1,465	2,015	2,136
Oxford	2,036	1,478	2,366	1,626
Penobscot	3,450	2,000	5,638	3,015
Piscataquis	—	—	—	—
Sagadahoc	823	371	1,571	612
Somerset	574	401	728	455
Waldo	2,101	1,546	3,231	2,030
Washington	2,069	2,065	3,006	2,307
York	3,465	3,885	4,622	4,413
Total	28,899	24,384	41,171	29,581
	Coburn's maj...4,515		Cony's maj...14,590	

Union gain on the whole vote so far (160 towns), 15,272; Union gain on majority, 10,075. Increase in the aggregate vote, 20,469. There are more than 200 towns and plantations yet to come in, but they are mostly small. The above figures comprise about two-thirds of the vote of the State.

Can there be any further mistaking the set of the current? The Copperheads gained largely almost everywhere last Fall and early this Spring, partly because they were not so thoroughly unmasked and understood as they now are; partly because the People were disheartened by continual reverses and disappointments and hopeless of success in the War for the Union. Hence the ability of the "Peace" Democratic organs to extract consolation even from their defeats last Spring in New-Hampshire and Connecticut. But GETTYSBURG, VICKSBURG, HELENA, PORT HUDSON, KNOXVILLE, CHATTANOOGA, LITTLE ROCK, &c., &c., have put an end to all that. The Copperhead journals denounced the Union candidates in KENTUCKY as Republican till they were elected, and then undertook to appropriate them—at least, some of the most unscrupulous of them have done so. They then counted on CALIFORNIA as sure to go "Democratic," and give them three Members of Congress to help their dubious prospects for the Speakership. It went Union by Twenty Thousand majority—State Officers, Members of Congress, Legislature, everything. VERMONT of course went ditto by a heavy majority, giving three more Members of Congress. Their last hope for a victory, or at least a gain, wherewith to operate on the October elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c., was MAINE, and here they made the most desperate exertions—in vain. That State has gone Union by FIFTEEN THOUSAND majority—Governor, Senate and House—and Mr. Sweat, the lonesome Democratic M. C., will represent a Union War constituency next Winter. Of course, we mean that he will *mis*represent it.

Friends of the Union and foes of the Rebellion! rejoice with us! The long night of depression and disaster is over—the sunlight of victory has dispelled it forever. The triumphs of our armies are nobly responded to by the People. MAINE flashes back to CALIFORNIA the assurance that our country shall not be partitioned, but that it shall be united and Free! Who can doubt that PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO and NEW-YORK will promptly ratify with emphasis their irrevocable decision?

Latest.—Returns from 275 towns give Samuel Cony, Union, for Governor, 16,000 majority over Bradbury, Copperhead. The towns yet to be heard from will considerably increase this majority, probably to nearly 18,000. Last year the Senate of the State stood 25 Union to 6 Democrat—this year, 30 Union to *one* Copperhead; the Assembly, last year, was 101 Union to 50 Democrats—this year, as far as heard from, 110 Union to 31 Copperheads.

LIGHT, EAST AND WEST.

A sailor, fresh from a long voyage, was one day sauntering with a friend through a graveyard, reading the inscriptions on the stones, when he stumbled on a couplet which provoked his infinite disgust. It ran thus:

> "Weep not for me, my children dear:
> I am not dead, but sleeping here."

"Now," said Jack, "if I was dead, I'd own it." It was a sensible remark, and does credit to Jack's candor and straightforwardness, but it proves him utterly unfit to edit a Copperhead journal.

Two or three months ago, the old Democratic file-leaders in California, who have been at loggerheads ever since the Douglas and Breckinridge split, resolved to come together and restore the good old times when they used to carry the State whither they pleased, electing their State candidates by thousands upon thousands. So they made up a ticket containing the names of three ex-Governors—Weller, Bigler, Downey—with other names that had always been "good" for any reasonable majority—canvassed every nook and corner with desperate resolve, gave out that they were certain of success, and encouraged their confederates over here to exult over it in advance, and—got beaten, hip and thigh, root and branch, by about Twenty Thousand majority. They are smart, knowing chaps, each of whom in ordinary times could twist the greater number of voters right 'round his finger; but just now the people are intent on putting down the Rebellion and manfully preserving the Union, and will not heed the voice of the Copperhead charmer, charm he never so wisely.

"We'll show you another sort of result in MAINE," was the resolve and the quiet boast of the same order of politicians. Maine, up to the repeal of the Missouri Restriction, was likewise a "Democratic" State, as California is now; and many thousands of her young men most devoted to the Union cause are fighting for it on the Rappahannock and under Banks, so that they do not vote. Lincoln's majority of Twenty-five Thousand had been whittled down at each subsequent election, so that our Governor last year had but Thirteen Thousand over his leading opponent and Six Thousand over all. Since then, thousands have gone to the War—nearly all, of course, Republicans or War Democrats—and it was a reasonable calculation, or would have been three months ago, that those still left in the State, weary of the burdens of war and exposed to future drafts, would so vote as to enable the "Peace" organs to shout over a gain if not a decided victory.

Each party did its very best. The State was canvassed from the marble halls of Portland to the log cabins of Aroostook and the newest lumber-clearing in the primitive Northern forest. On the Union side, the lead was taken by Vice-President Hamlin and Senator Pitt Fessenden—two about as thorough "Radicals" as can be found. Gen. Shepley, fresh from New-Orleans, spoke for the War Democrats, and explained the absolute necessity of the Proclamation of Freedom to success in our great struggle. Embodying in his person two or three generations of intense Pro-Slavery conservatism, he was heard with interest and conviction. The other side also put forth their strong men, and made the very best fight that was in them. The State was fought as never before, and has polled—in spite of the absence of her citizen soldiery—her very heaviest vote; and the result is a clean sweep for the Union ticket by Twenty Thousand majority.

Is any one green enough to suppose that PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO and NEW-YORK are about to vote contrary to California and Maine? We will not so underrate the popular intelligence. The results of our recent Elections—in Kentucky, Vermont, California, Maine—States as diverse as possible in their origin and making up—are perfectly harmonious. They embody the increased faith of our people that the Rebellion need not be bought off, but can be put square down, and their fixed resolve that it shall be. And this is just as obvious to the remaining Copperheads as to us.

San Francisco news to Saturday gives further returns of the California Election. The Union majority, in nearly all the State, is a little under 20,000. "Sixty-five Unionists and thirty-three Copperheads are chosen to the State Senate," says the dispatch—but this is an error, as there are but 40 Senators in all; nor are there so many members of Assembly. We rather think that the telegrapher intended to say that there were 65 Union and 13 Democratic Assemblymen so far, and that five Democrats had been chosen to the Senate. But the mails will soon bring the figures, which will convince, if not satisfy, *The World* that California has not gone "Democratic of course," as that print prophesied.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Again, at a moment of public peril, the strong hand of the President steadies the helm. The Republic is beset by conspirators plotting to weaken its armies. Foiled in attempts at open violence, they have resorted to insidious efforts under cover of the forms of justice. Resistance to the Enrollment act comes through the courts. The Habeas Corpus, which descended to us as the shield of personal liberty, is to-day, in the hands of traitors, the two-edged sword of treachery and craft pointed at the heart of the nation. The President seizes it, and suspends it over their heads. Courageously and wisely he resolves that the liberty of the few, if need be, shall be sacrificed for the moment, in order to preserve the liberty of all for all time to come.

The Proclamation suspending the Habeas Corpus is dated the 15th of this present month, and is issued in pursuance of that provision of the Constitution which, in cases of rebellion or invasion, permits the writ to be suspended when the public safety requires it, and in pursuance also of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, expressly empowering the President with reference to the present Rebellion and during its continuance to put in force the Constitutional safeguard. In the opinion of the President the public safety requires that in the cases of persons held under the military or naval authority of the United States, or in their custody as prisoners of war, or as spies, or as soldiers drafted or enlisted, or as deserters, or for offenses under the Enrollment act, the Habeas Corpus should be suspended, and the writ denied. And the President, therefore, suspends and denies the writ in such cases throughout the United States, and throughout the duration of the Rebellion, unless this Proclamation shall be sooner modified or revoked. Magistrates, attorneys and all other civil officers, as well as those in the military and naval service, are required to take distinct notice of this suspension, and give it full effect, and all citizens are to govern themselves accordingly.

No citizen of New-York needs to be told how urgent was the necessity for some decisive action on the part of the Government at this moment. Numbers of enlisted and drafted men and of deserters have been daily discharged by writs of habeas corpus from State Courts, and the prospect was presented that the Government would finally, by such means, be defrauded of the services of thousands of men, in this city alone, to which it was rightfully entitled. Elsewhere the same process was going on. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, denying to State Courts the right to interfere in such cases, was defiantly disregarded by these insubordinate tribunals, and to such an extent that in order to assert the dignity and defend the prerogatives of that Court, as well as to secure the execution of a constitutional law essential to the existence of the Republic, the President found it necessary to interpose his constitutional Executive power. That he has done it reluctantly none who know his reverence for all forms of law and all personal rights will doubt. But he has deemed it indispensable to the public welfare, and the loyal North will not merely acquiesce in his decision, but joyfully recognize in such an act one unanswerable resolve, at all hazards, and at any cost, to save this imperiled Republic.

OUR MILITARY TRIUMPHS.

Victories in the West have succeeded each other with unexampled rapidity. We recorded last week the occupation of Knoxville by Gen. Burnside, and the advance of Rosecrans in the direction of Chattanooga. That place was occupied on the 9th of Sept. Its possession is a more brilliant success than if achieved by help of a victory. "Battles are the last resort of a good general," said one of the greatest. We are a little slow to believe it; but Gen. Rosecrans is so thorough a teacher that the dullest of us shall yet prove apt scholars under his instruction. The popular imagination delights to conceive him in the storm of bullets amid which his courage and capacity turned defeat into victory at Murfreesboro. Magnificently done it was, but Chattanooga is a still higher talent. Needless to remind ourselves that it was a famous Rebel stronghold. Its impregnability has been vaunted in every Rebel journal for a twelvemonth past. Nature had done her utmost to secure it from assault, and engineering science had tabled its natural strength. Gen. Rosecrans might have buried half his army on its craggy slopes before he had fought his way into its recesses; but he turns its terrors into triumph by skilful strategy, and a simple flank movement discloses the weakness of this formidable fastness. It is simple, however, only in the sense in which nearly all grand maneuvers are simple. They are the exact application of simple general principles in difficult circumstances—the natural obstacles being in this case the greatest to be overcome. Rivers, mountains, impracticable roads, a country barren of supplies—these are yet test a commander's capacity, and what Gen. Rosecrans has just proved himself master of.

Tennessee is clear of Rebels and the campaign is transferred to the soil of Georgia, a State which has hitherto suffered comparatively little from her share in the Rebellion. Gen. Rosecrans's advance in heavy force, which has already been reported, in the vicinity of Rome, must be meant not less against Atlanta. Chattanooga was the key to the system of the Northern line of railroads which united the South-Western and North-Eastern sections of the Rebel Confederacy. Atlanta is the key to the Southern, and this Southern line is now the only remaining railway communication between Mississippi, Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia; and even this is circuitous and uncertain. With the occupation of Atlanta then the Northern and Southern halves of the Confederacy are just as helplessly severed as the Eastern and Western were by the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. If Bragg retreats on Montgomery he is completely isolated. If he retreats toward Augusta Alabama is isolated, and the remains of Johnston's army fall an easy prey along with Mobile. Whatever course the Rebel leader may elect, he has no hope of preserving the territorial integrity of the Confederacy, except by a victory, and the hope of a victory wanes with every day's delay. His army is dissolving by desertion, his supplies wasting, his retreat certainly threatened. We judge, therefore, that if he means to fight at all it will be near Atlanta, and he cannot be sure that Gen. Rosecrans will leave him even the chance of a battle at that place. Yet there must be some point at which the process of outflanking comes to an end, and Bragg must finally either fight where his adversary chooses or find the Atlantic Ocean in his rear and retreat into that.

Cumberland Gap, the only remaining point after Knoxville strategically essential to the possession both of East Tennessee and Eastern Kentucky, has been occupied by the Union forces under Gen. Shackelford, who was already famous for his successful pursuit of the freebooter Morgan in Ohio. If there were any doubt as to the effect of the occupation of this Pass, the surrender of the Rebel leader with two thousand men and fourteen cannon is conclusive evidence that the Rebel hold in that country is utterly broken.

Equally brilliant has been the campaign of Gen. Blunt in Arkansas. That enterprising and capable commander was not long ago reported as being in a position from which retreat was impossible, and safety only to be expected by a nearly desperate offensive campaign. His communications were on a line so extensive that their existence was at the mercy of a band of marauding guerrillas, while the enemy in front outnumbered him two to one. Yet he has extricated himself from this dilemma by a movement as successful as it was audacious, marching two hundred and fifty miles in nine days, winning two battles, and not merely securing his own safety, but seizing Perryville and Fort Smith, and reclaiming under National jurisdiction a hundred thousand square miles of territory. Western Arkansas and the Indian Country are subdued. A Rebel force, estimated at seventeen thousand, remains to be conquered near Little Rock, but their utmost hope is to preserve a defensive position. Gen. Blunt has done his work in so thorough a manner that the fruits of his triumph are permanently in his hands, and the possibilities of future success are all that could be desired.

From Charleston there is no news of special importance later than the capture of Forts Wagner and Gregg, except the repulse of a naval attack on Fort Sumter. A boat party made an ineffectual attempt to carry the Fort, but the affair was badly managed, and resulted in a disastrous failure, with the loss of a large number of officers and men, killed, wounded, and captured. A subsequent account that a white flag had been displayed from Fort Moultrie, and the capture of half of James Island, is discredited by a later arrival direct from the harbor. No such events had taken place up to Saturday evening last.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 10, 1863.

ANOTHER INVASION BY LEE SURMISED.

It is believed by military men whose means of information are of the best description, that Gen. Lee has, within the last few days, received heavy re-enforcements.

The weakness shown by the Rebel armies at other points, is thought to strengthen the probability that the insurgents are gathering their forces for a desperate effort under their most trusted commander.

GEN. GILLMORE'S ADVANCE ON CHARLESTON.

The taking of Cumming's Point batteries brings Gen. Gillmore's long range Parrott guns 1½ of a mile nearer the City of Charleston than they were when the twelve Greek fire shells were thrown into the city.

THE ENGLISH REBEL RAMS.

Minister Adams, in his latest dispatches, says that he is still of the opinion that the Rebel rams, against the departure of which the Emancipation Society has recently memorialized the English Government, will not be permitted to sail. It was expected that one would be ready in about a week from the date of Mr. Adams's letter, so that the question is likely to have been settled before this. High officials here are less confident of the determination of England to stop these piratical crafts than Minister Adams appears to be.

REMOVED FOR DISLOYALTY.

Dr. W. R. Hurley, from Tennessee, was to-day removed from a second-class clerkship in the First Auditor's office for opposing the Emancipation Proclamation, and for expressing other disloyal sentiments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13, 1863.

IMPORTANT TO DRAFTED MEN FAILING TO REPORT THEMSELVES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Sept. 12, 1863.

CIRCULAR NO. 82.—The following opinion of Col. Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate-General, is published for the information and guidance of all officers of his Bureau:

In the case of drafted men who, having failed to report, are arrested and then claim to pay commutation or furnish substitutes.

OPINION.—Under the 13th section of the Enrollment act it is clear that a party drafted and wishing to furnish a substitute or pay the commutation must do so on or before the day fixed for his appearance. The privilege expires with that day. If he fails to report himself and is arrested as a deserter, he has still the right to go before the Board of Enrollment and prove that he is not liable to do military duty. But if, in hearing his claim to exemption, he is held to be liable, he cannot escape personal service. He is also, under such circumstances, subject to be proceeded against as a deserter.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

THE REDUCTION OF PENSIONS.

The statement made in the correspondence of the Associated Press as to the reduction of pensions, was so worded as to convey an erroneous impression. The Act of Congress of 1850 ordered the reduction and stoppage of pensions whenever disability ceased. In furtherance of this purpose the act of 1862 authorized the appointment of examining surgeons, who, acting under orders from the Commissioner of Pensions, have dropped from the lists, men who, though entirely recovered, have been drawing pensions, many for a number of years, wrongfully. If any abuses have arisen, they can and will be remedied upon application to the Commissioner. No complaints have as yet reached the Pension Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 14, 1863.

REBEL WAR VESSELS AT RICHMOND.

Beside the three ships Yorktown, Jamestown, and Richmond, at Richmond, the Rebels have three iron-clads there, one finished and the other two nearly so. They are built on the same general model as the Merrimac, and plated with railroad iron.

The monitor Sangamon and the triple-turreted Roanoke, are awaiting the advent of the Rebel Ram, whose casing can hardly withstand the effect of the 15-inch guns. It is supposed by some that these Rebel iron-clads are waiting to co-operate with the expected English pirates in raising the blockade. Another suggestion is that they are to aid in an attack upon Norfolk.

RETIRED FROM ACTIVE DUTY.

Gen. James W. Ripley, Chief of Ordnance, was, by an official order, retired from active duty to-day. Col. Ramsey, lately on duty at the Washington Arsenal, is appointed Chief of the Ordnance Bureau. Capt. Benton, formerly Gen. Ripley's Chief of Staff, is ordered on duty at the Arsenal.

THE REGENERATION OF THE SOUTH.

The new instructions, under which the direct-tax Commissioners are to attempt the regeneration of South Carolina, are in substance as follows:

The sales to be made by the Commissioners are of such lands as were bought in by them for the United States in February and March last, amounting to some 60,000 acres. Certain of these lands were selected for naval and military purposes; others have been designated and set apart for charitable purposes; others again for educational purposes.

All the rest of the lands so purchased are to be sold after 60 days' notice, according to the provisions of the act. The lands selected for naval and military purposes are ordered to be surveyed, accurate drafts of the surveys to be made, and one copy to be deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury. Those designated for school purposes are also to be surveyed, and a plate of the same made definitely describing them, and a copy filed.

Those lands are to be let by the Commissioners for terms not exceeding five years, and the rents and issues are to be received by them and appropriated to the education of colored youth, and of such poor white persons as may apply for the benefit of the provision. The lands preserved for charitable purposes are to be divided into lots of twenty acres each, and certificates to be issued to the heads of families of colored citizens, those to be preferred who, from their meritorious services and industrious habits, may constitute good moral examples to persons of their class.

The colored citizens to whom certificates are issued are to be required to pay for the same a sum not less than one dollar and a quarter per acre, the amount to be determined upon by the Commissioners according to the value of the respective lots. The residue of the lands will be sold in farms to be divided into tracts of not more than 320 acres each. A part of the tracts purchased in by the Commissioners lying adjacent to the harbor below Beaufort on St. Helena's Island where a suitable site for a city exists is to be divided into city lots.

The town of Beaufort is to be sold according to the present divisions of the town property. These sales are to be made for cash, except to persons in the naval or military service, who are entitled to purchase, and who are to receive certificates upon paying a quarter of the purchase money, and the residue in three years from the date of sale. The minimum price of the farms is fixed at $1 25 per acre, exclusive of the farm buildings, which are to be appraised by the commissioners at their cash value.

If, on being exposed to sale, any farm shall not be bid for at one-third its appraised value, it shall not be sold, but shall be exposed a second time, and if then not sold at one-fifth its value, it should be advertised a third time, and sold for what it will bring. The Commissioners are required to keep books in which to enter all their proceedings, descriptions of land sold, price of each tract, and date and terms of sale, which books are to be deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1863.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS TO BE RESUMED.

The statement that Government has determined to resume exchanges with the Rebels as rapidly as practicable, is correct. It is not true, however, that those brave officers of colored regiments who are in the hand of Jeff. Davis will be left to their fate, with only a vague threat of retaliation. In case of ill-treatment, an equal number of Rebel prisoners of the same or higher rank will be held to await their fate.

THE REMOVAL OF INDIANS FROM KANSAS.

The Hon. William P. Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, writes from Kansas, Sept. 9, that though he has had a pretty rough time among the bushwhackers and Jayhawkers, the main object of his mission has been attained. Treaties have been concluded with nearly all the Indian tribes for their removal from the State. The Kickapoos were divided as to whether they would enter into such a treaty, and with them he anticipated trouble. Mr. Dole expected to return to Washington about the 1st of October.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1863.

THE SPECULATIONS AS TO THE WHEREABOUT OF LEE'S FORCES.

In spite of the positive statements recently made regarding the position of Gen. Lee's forces, it is now said that his precise whereabout is unknown.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1863.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.

On Sunday morning, as a party of fugitive slaves, thirty in number, were making their way to Washington from their masters' homes in Anne Arundel and Calvert Counties, through Centreville, a patrol, composed of citizens of Prince George's County, attempted to stop them. The slaves resisted. Some of them were armed with old muskets, and attempted to [illegible] among the fugitives, and wounded five of them, two severely.

Other parties coming to the aid of the patrol, most of the slaves were secured, and taken in charge by their owners, who had by this time overtaken them. Five were placed in jail at Marlboro. One of them received a load of five shot in the face, by which both eyes were entirely destroyed.

FROM EUROPE.

By the steamship City of Manchester from Liverpool, Sept. 2, via Queenstown 3d, we learn that a majority of the French ministry is said to be in favor of recognizing the South. It is denied that the Government of the United States has protested against the overthrow of the Mexican Republic. The Congress of Frankfort concluded their sitting on the 1st inst. The Austrian propositions were carried with but five dissenting votes. Some of the French journals recommend the seizure of the Florida at Brest.

By the arrival of the Arabia off Cape Race, we have three days later news from Europe to Sept. 6.

The reply of Earl Russell to the letter of the Emancipation Society, calling his attention to the new Rebel steam rams, is published. He says he finds in the letter no such proofs for the assertions made by the Society as the English law demands.

Quite a sensation was made in Paris by a pamphlet on Mexico and the Confederate States, strongly urging the recognition of the South by France, and asserting that a war with the United States would be favorable to France. It was believed that the Pamphlet expressed the opinions of the Emperor and the Cabinet.

The language of the official papers of France toward Russia has all at once become so friendly, that even a report of an approaching alliance between Russia, Prussia and France was spoken of. It is expected that a Constitution for Russia will soon be published.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The Brokers' Circular reports: COTTON—The sales of the week foot up 47,000 bales, including 10,000 to speculators and 12,000 bales to exporters. The market has been easier at unchanged rates for American, and ¼d. decline for Surats and Egyptian. The sales to-day (Friday) were 6,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet and unaltered, at the following authorized quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.		Fair.	Middling.
Orleans......nominal		23½d.	Uplands......nominal		23½d.
Mobile.......nominal		23½d.			

Stock in port, 239,000 bales, including 43,000 American.

TRADE REPORT.—The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market for Goods and Yarns being firmer, with an upward tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The Breadstuffs market is generally steady. Wheat has an upward tendency.

Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield Nash & Co., and other circulars report: Flour heavy. Wheat quiet, with a partial advance of 1@2d. ₱ cental; Red Western, 7/6@8/6; Red Southern, 8/3@9/6; White Western, 9/@9/2; White Southern, 9/3@10/. Corn firm; Mixed, 26/6.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The market is generally quiet and steady. Gordon, Bruce & Co. and others report: Beef quiet and steady. Pork firm. Bacon dull and easier. Butter steady. Lard buoyant at 39/@40/6. Tallow firm at 41/@43/.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes quiet and steady. Coffee quiet. Rice flat. Linseed still declining. Linseed Oil steady. Rosin firm at 65/. Spirits Turpentine inactive. Petroleum has an upward tendency; Refined 2/6 ₱ gallon, Crude £19 10/@£20 ₱ tun. Sugar steady.

LONDON MARKETS (Baring).—BREADSTUFFS steady. SUGAR has a downward tendency. COFFEE has an upward tendency. TEA steady. RICE dull. IRON firmer. TALLOW flat at 41/6. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet and steady. PETROLEUM firm at £19 10 for Crude. Cod Oil firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed on Friday at 93⅜@93½ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Illinois Central Railroad, 24@23 discount; Erie Railroad, 64@65; U. S. 6s, 70@71.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—English funds steady. Money in fair demand and unchanged.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, Sept. 5—COTTON—The sales of Cotton to-day foot up 15,000 bales, including 6,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant, and holders demand an advance.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firmer. The weather has been unfavorable for the crops, consequently no improvement is manifested. Corn is advancing in tendency, with an increase in quotations of 3d ₱ quarter.

PROVISIONS—The provision market is steady. Lard is firm and tends upward, with an advance of 3d@6d.

LONDON, Saturday Evening—The Stock Exchange is closed to-day, consequently we have no quotations of Consols.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET—The sales of Cotton for the week were 10,000 bales. Orleans tres Ordinaire, 255f. The market is quiet but buoyant. Stock in port 37,000 bales.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The Bourse is very firm. Rentes close at 69f. 20c.

HABEAS CORPUS SUSPENDED

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The Writ Denied to Prisoners of War, Spies, Aiders of the Rebellion, and Men in the Land and Sea Service of the United States—It is also Denied to Enrolled, Drafted, Enlisted or Mustered Men, and to Deserters—Also to those who Resist the Draft, or do Any Other Act Against the Military and Naval Service.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States has ordained that "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it;" and, *whereas,* a rebellion was existing on the third day of March, 1863, which rebellion is still existing; and, *whereas,* by a statute which was approved on that day, it was enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled, that during the present insurrection the President of the United States, whenever, in his judgment, the public safety may require, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in any case throughout the United States, or any part thereof; and whereas, in the judgment of the President, the public safety does require that the privilege of the said writ shall now be suspended throughout the United States in cases where by the authority of the President of the United States, the military, naval and civil officers of the United States, or any of them, hold persons under their command or in their custody, either as prisoners of war, spies, or aiders or abettors of the enemy, or officers, soldiers, or seamen enrolled, drafted, mustered or enlisted in or belonging to the land or naval forces of the United States, or as deserters therefrom, or otherwise amenable to military law, or to the rules and articles of war, or the rules and regulations prescribed for the military or naval services by the authority of the President of the United States, or for resisting a draft, or for any other offense against the military or naval service.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and make known to all whom it may concern, that the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus is suspended throughout the United States in the several cases before mentioned, and that this suspension will continue throughout the duration of the said rebellion, or until this proclamation shall by a subsequent one, to be issued by the President of the United States, be modified and revoked. And I do hereby require all magistrates, attorneys, and other civil officers within the United States, and all officers and others in the military and naval services of the United States to take distinct notice of this suspension and give it full effect, and all citizens of the United States to conduct and govern themselves accordingly, and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress in such cases made and provided.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed, this fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

The United States dispatch steamer Mary Sanford, Capt. Rogers, from Charleston Saturday night, 12th, with dispatches to the Department, and a mail from the fleet, arrived at Fortress Monroe on the afternoon of the 14th, and after communicating with the fleet at Newport News, sailed the same evening for this port, where she arrived on Wednesday morning. When she left Charleston Bar, Gen. Gillmore's forces were actively engaged in erecting batteries on the upper end of Morris Island, and Forts Moultrie and Johnson were keeping up a very heavy fire upon them. [illegible] each gun in [illegible]. Sumter is entirely silenced, but they have a garrison there, and their flag is flying, no attempt having been made to occupy it since the failure of the boat expedition. The health and spirits of the fleet were good.

The monitor Patapsco has been towed to Port Royal for repairs.

Commander Daniel Ammen has assumed the position of Chief of Staff with Admiral Dahlgren, much to the satisfaction of the whole fleet, great confidence being felt in his energy and ability.

Assault by the Navy on Fort Sumter—Repulse of the Assaulting Party by the Garrison—One Hundred and Thirty Prisoners Taken—They Threaten to Place the Captives on the Parapet in Case the Fort is Fired Upon—Admiral Dahlgren's Threat of Retaliation.

From Our Special Correspondent.

OFF CHARLESTON, Sept. 11, 1863.

On Tuesday, Sept. 8, a boat-expedition from the Navy was organized for an assault on Fort Sumter. The command was given to Capt. Thomas H. Stevens, of the Monitor Patapsco; Lieut. Moreau Forrest, of Admiral Dahlgren's Staff, acting as Aid.

The expedition was divided into five divisions, numbering in all 348 men, commanded by the following named officers:

First Division, Capt. E. P. Williams, Ensign Wallace, 60 sailors; Second Division, Lieut. G. C. Remey, 60 sailors, 35 marines. Third Division, Flag Lieutenant, S. W. Preston, Ensign Brewer, 54 sailors, 15 marines; Fourth Division, Lieut. Higginson, 60 sailors, 20 marines; Fifth Division, Capt. Mc-Cawley, 51 marines. Total, 234 sailors, 114 marines.

[This last division consisted of a battalion of marine soldiers from shore.]

The expedition left the flag-ship at 9½ o'clock in the evening, under tow of the steam-tug Daffodil, stopping alongside the Monitors Lehigh and Montauk, with orders for them to move up and cover in case fire was opened upon the boats from Moultrie or any of the forts in the harbor.

At 12 o'clock the expedition cast off from the tug, about 800 yards from Sumter, and headed for the fort, in line abreast; the division under Gen. Higginson starting to go round with the object of making a feint on the north face, the battalion of marines being ordered to remain at a distance of 150 yards and fire at the enemy, should any make their appearance on the parapet.

The night was very dark, in many respects favoring the expedition, which was not discovered till the dip of the oars in the water alarmed the sentinel on the walls, who immediately challenged. The usual answer, "A friend," was given, when he demanded the countersign, and receiving no reply, called to the corporal of the guard that the fort was attacked, at the same time discharging his musket to arouse the sleeping garrison. It soon became evident to those in the boats, from the stir which followed, that they would meet with a determined resistance, but they were not prepared for the sudden volley of musketry which hailed them from the fort, when within only fifteen yards, outlining as it did for the moment the whole parapet in a sheet of flame. At this moment a signal rocket was sent up, and Moultrie, Bee and Beauregard opened simultaneously with a destructive fire of shrapnel and shell, by which two of the boats were swamped almost immediately, and the men (those who were not too severely wounded to exert themselves) left struggling in the water. Instantly, with the momentary cessation of this fire, two small steamers, concealed behind the fort, emerged from their hiding-place and poured grape and cannister among them, then retreated. The boats pushed on, however, and about 200 of our men, still undaunted, succeeded in landing amid a terrific explosion of hand grenades and a shower of missiles, such as bricks, rocks and the like. Lieut. Preston's division was among the first to land. Bidding his men follow him he charged up among the debris surrounding the gorge wall, but the ascent was so steep and the mass of rubbish so loose that many were obliged to lay aside their arms and climb with hands and feet to

the top. From the breach here the enemy rolled out their ten inch shell with fuses lighted, falling among our men and prostrating them like so many ten-pins, or exploding almost instantly, dealing death and distruction around. With the retreat of the two steamers, Moultrie, Bee and Beauregard again opened fire, the shrapnel striking against the fort and falling into the water like so much hail. A second and a third charge was ordered with like results to the first, when the word was given to retreat. Many of the boats were swamped during the action, those that could be were brought off, but the remainder had to be left behind.

The following are the names of the officers captured:

Lieut. Commander E. P. Williams, Lieut. G. C. Remey, Flag Lieutenant S. W. Preston, Lieut. E. T. Brower, Ensign Benjamin H. Porter, Lieut. C. H. Bradford, wounded in groin, severely, Lieut. Meade, U. S. M. C., Acting Master's Mate Hovey, U. S. M. C., also wounded and a prisoner, Sailmaker Dayton, in hand.

Only three men are actually known to have been killed, but there must have been others. Our whole loss is estimated at one hundred and fifty. The enemy say they have one hundred and thirty prisoners.

A flag of truce went up to the fort on Wednesday carrying clothes and some provisions. It returned, bringing a number of messages from the prisoners to their friends in the fleet. Also, the impertinent statement that should we fire on Sumter they would place our men on the parapet. I am told that Admiral Dahlgren has expressed his intention, should this inhumanity be exercised, to lash the prisoners we have belonging to them to the turrets of our Monitors and give battle. These would prove, I imagine, a more effective safeguard than either bales of hay or cotton.

I will not attempt to say where the blame lies in this matter, whether in the planning or the execution of it, or whether it should or should not have been attempted. That it was a most unfortunate affair cannot be denied; that its object is impossible of execution, with a proper disposal and use of force, I cannot be made to believe. Sailors are certainly not the men for an assault like this; true, they are agile and accustomed to climbing, but almost entirely unused to handling arms. The small number of marines were inadequate to cope with the strong garrison of the fort, upward of five hundred, with the additional advantage of being hidden and protected by brick walls.

Gen. Beauregard's obstinate holding of this point would seem to indicate that it is, even in its present dismantled and reduced state, the key to Charleston Harbor. Under the fires of Forts Moultrie, Johnson, Battery Bee, and Beauregard even did we occupy it, we could hardly put it in an offensive position; it must remain as it is now. In the precise relative value which it is to the enemy in this siege, so is the possession of it to us. We may hope, therefore, its occupation by our forces will not long be delayed—that the late repulse, instead of disheartening, will only tend to make us the more determined, and that ere a week shall pass our flag shall float where so long the standard of Rebellion has waved in defiance to the progress of our arms.

THE OBSTRUCTIONS.

It is surprising that nothing has been done to discover the character and magnitude of the obstructions in Charleston Harbor. That their importance has been magnified and exaggerated, I do not doubt. They are a bugbear and a scare, which serve to paralyze without sufficient reason the action of the fleet. No attempt has been made that I am aware of to pass by them, so that it is not actually known at this day whether such an effort would not meet with success. It requires no complicated machine to remove them, I think, for they must necessarily be of a simple character to allow free passage to blockade-runners and exclude our ships at pleasure. It is generally thought that there is one principal chain to which the minor obstacles are attached, and that it is raised or lowered to suit circumstances. Now, it is natural to suppose that if this chain were severed, the whole arrangement would drop to the bottom, and the reduction of the Sullivan's Island batteries be rendered unnecessary, as Charleston would then be at the mercy of our iron-clads. This might be accomplished in numerous ways. A vessel loaded with combustibles might be towed up against this chain, and exploded by means of a slow match, which would tend to blow to atoms the whole construction. This idea, I believe, has been suggested already; it appears a sensible one, and likely to succeed, if tried. Grappling-hooks attached to an empty shell, and thrown from a mortar to the precise spot where this chain rests, then drawn back by steam-power, might result in breaking it. I am setting forth no ideas of my own; I only wish to urge the necessity of doing something in this matter, even if the means tried be experimental. If they are successful, it is enough; if they fail, no harm can be done by the trial.

FORT WAGNER.

I have yet had no opportunity of visiting. The accounts I get of the condition of the fort, as left by the Rebels, is deplorable in the extreme. It is astonishing how a garrison could live in so filthy a place without falling victims to a pestilence. Large quantities of disinfecting drugs are being sent from Port Royal, for the purification of the bomb-proofs and other portions of the work. I am told that a number of bodies were found unburied by our troops in which life must have been several days extinct, and that one man, whose shoulder had been torn away by a fragment of a shell, stated that he had lain in that condition four days without food or water or any attention whatever. He was removed to one of our hospitals, but died on reaching there.

Boarding-hooks and pikes were discovered in various places, so arranged as to retard a charge of our men, and boards set with sharp nails were arranged for the same purpose. From thirty-five to forty torpedoes have already been removed by our working parties, yet the ground around the fort is still thick with them; their positions being marked by stakes driven into the earth to prevent accident. The locality of each was pointed out by the Rebel prisoners on the island, Gen. Gillmore notifying them that if a single man of ours was injured by a torpedo he would have the whole lot of them shot.

The general appearance of the fort is said to have been such as to bear conclusive testimony to the severity of our fire; the barracks were demolished, and the interior of the fort heaped with sand-bags that had been dislodged from parapet, and bomb-proof.

A new and curious kind of torpedo was discovered buried in the sand near Wagner, a few days since. It is a 24-pound shell with a tin top or cover, under which is lodged the combustible material communicating with the fuse. The moment that pressure is applied to the cover the fulminate ignites and causes the explosion of the shell.

No water fit to drink is to be found in the upper part of Morris Island. The Rebels receive their supplies from Charleston. This fact may account for the great number of broken bottles and demijohns scattered round Wagner and Gregg.

Capt. Daniel Ammen is acting Fleet Captain in place of Flag Lieut. S. W. Preston, captured in the assault on Sumter.

The Monitor Patapsco, in the last bombardment of Fort Moultrie, by some unaccountable accident, shot her own smoke-pipe away; she has gone to Port Royal for repairs. The Weehawken received some slight damage to her wheel-house. The steamer Canandaigua leaves here to-night for Fortress Monroe. N. C. S.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1863.

The Richmond Dispatch of to-day has been received. It contains the following:

THE REPORTED ADVANCE OF THE ENEMY.

There was an engagement at Culpepper on Sunday last and a skirmish between cavalry at Rapidan Station on Monday, without any very definite result. The enemy are crossing their infantry at Kelly's Ford, and apparently contemplate an advance.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 14.—The enemy is perfecting arrangements for the permanent occupation of Morris Island—erecting lines of telegraph along the whole island, converting Battery Wagner into a powerful work, enlarging their bomb-proofs, &c. They fire upon our boats plying in the harbor from Battery Gregg.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 15.—The enemy is building a telegraph from Tybee Island and Fort Pulaski, along the Carolina coast, to Cummings Point.

A magazine of one of our James Island batteries was exploded to-day, killing one lieutenant and five men.

Anxiety is felt to hear from Bragg.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 14.—Gens. Johnston and Forrest skirmished with the enemy near Dalton on Friday. Forrest was wounded. The Yankees advanced to Tunnel Hill.

Gen. Wheeler had a skirmish near Lafayette on the same day, and, the enemy being too strong, fell back. A general engagement is expected.

Gen. Rosecrans occupies Chattanooga, and it is reported that Burnside has joined him.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Our Position Unchanged.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1863.

A telegram received from the Army of the Potomac says:

"Our position on the Rapidan remains unchanged.

"About 150 prisoners have been taken by Gen. Pleasanton since Sunday."

The Advance of the Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1863.

A gentleman arrived to-night from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. He states that some of our troops are six or eight miles beyond Culpepper.

On Monday they attempted to cross the Rapidan, but were opposed and stopped in three places. The losses on both sides were slight.

Gordonsville is eighteen miles beyond. It is supposed that the main body of the Rebel Army is intrenched there.

The Forward Movement—Three Cavalry Divisions Across the Rappahannock—Fight With the Rebel Advance Guard—Capture of Three Guns and Many Prisoners—Second Corps at Culpepper—Jeb. Stuart Still in the Field—Lee's Return from Richmond—His Army Only 40,000 Strong—Prospects of the Coming Campaign.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 14, 1863.

This army has startled the public, and, in fact, startled itself, by a sudden move. Early yesterday morning three divisions of cavalry crossed the Rappahannock simultaneously; Gregg's division at Sulphur Springs, Buford's at Rappahannock Station, and Kilpatrick's at Kelly's Ford. The pickets fled at their approach, but as they proceeded toward Culpepper a running fight was kept up with detachments of very poorly mounted Rebel cavalry, and three sections from the artillery of Chew, Mormon and Griffith. The two former are from Virginia, and the latter from Baltimore. A gun was captured from each and thirty-five prisoners, among whom was Lieut. McNulty, of the Baltimore Light Artillery, with Corporals Wallace and Grady, Walter Bell, J. Roano, Nicholas E. Ladd, James A. Duncan, George W. Clotworthy and William Texas, all from Baltimore, and in his command. Five prisoners from the 15th Virginia cavalry were also taken. We lost four killed and thirty wounded. Among the latter was Gen. Custer, commanding a brigade in Kilpatrick's division, who was slightly struck in the calf of the leg by a ball which killed his horse. The 2d infantry corps speedily followed the cavalry, and arrived early yesterday afternoon at Culpepper, where they are now encamped. To-day the cavalry have penetrated as far as the Rapidan, finding no opposition. Gen. Stuart, who, notwithstanding the report of his being relieved, still commands the Rebel cavalry, was recognized yesterday at its head, with the aid of glasses. Lee, after a close consultation with the Richmond authorities, returned from that city on Friday to Orange Court-House, where his army is encamped. His forces now consist of the Corps of Hill and Ewell, Longstreet having, it is well understood, departed to the aid of Bragg. With these weakened numbers, amounting to but forty thousand, Lee found it necessary to retire to a strong position. The Rapidan, in his front, has high bluffs, from which an enemy could be much annoyed; excellent defensible points exist for eight miles from thence to Orange Court-House, and there he is well fortified by earthworks.

Notwithstanding the reported strength of Lee by scouts, and the confirmatory supposition of prisoners, there are many who believe that the Cotton State troops have all departed for their section, leaving only Virginians, who, with Lee at their head, will not fight out of their State. Gen. Meade is said to incline to the reports received. His movement of yesterday was merely a reconnoissance in force, for the purpose of verifying the assertions respecting Lee's evacuation of the country between the Rappahannock and the Rapidan. He is satisfied with the steps, and though additional pontoons are being laid, and several more corps are likely to follow the 2d Corps, yet the Rapidan will not be crossed, nor will any aggressive movement be made, without a very definite idea of the enemy's depletion. We may therefore expect another period of quiet, more or less brief, while the troops which lately left here for New-York are returning thence, and conscripts are fast swelling our numbers. We must have information amounting to a certainty before marching the army much farther from its base of supplies.

No fears are anticipated at present of a raid by Lee up the Shenandoah Valley into Maryland. Northern Virginia is well scouted by our cavalry, and no Rebels exist there beyond the prowling vagabonds of Mosby and White. The former officer is reported as by no means dead, as asserted.

The prisoners taken yesterday leave to-day for Washington. At Warrenton Junction, where I have proceeded, they sit unconcernedly in the cars, jolly and talkative. With a few exceptions, they sided with their section, without venom toward the North. All agree in the fact of Lee's being in force south of the Rapidan, though from not having been for some days with the main army, they cannot be positive. One very intelligent Baltimorean named Wallace, who had lived much in New-York, observed to me that he was conscious of much bragging in his army, and did not wish to indulge in it; but that if Gen. Meade, in attacking Lee at this moment, did not come back the worst-whipped man ever heard of, I might class him in the front rank of braggadocios. He based his supposition on the excellent condition and spirit he witnessed among the Confederates. Lee's army, he says, is now better supplied than ever.

One venomous-looking individual attempted the jocose. "The Southern army has all gone," said he; "There is nobody in the way. You'll have a triumphal march all the way to Richmond." This was responded to by smirks and haw-haws from his companions.

Col. Puleston of Washington, late Pennsylvania State Agent, had a narrow escape lately at Warrenton, whither he proceeded to give legal assistance at a Court-Martial. A drunken officer, in chasing the landlord of the Warren Green Hotel, fired a pistol at him. The ball missed, and struck a door but a few inches from Col. Puleston. T. M. N.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

The Capture of Brownsville—A Sharp Fight and a Brilliant Victory—A Rebel Stronghold in our Possession.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAMP NEAR BAYOU METAIRE, Aug. 29, 1863.

The advance guard of Gen. Steele's army, consisting of 5,000 men, principally cavalry and artillery, beside several regiments of mounted infantry, arrived in front of Brownsville on the 25th of August, the main army being still at Duval's Bluff, some twenty miles behind. Demonstrations were at once made against the enemy, who was found occupying the place, but in what force was unknown. A line of skirmishers covering a front of nearly half a mile was thrown forward to feel the position and try his strength. The Rebel pickets, which were posted about two miles from town, fell back before our advance, firing a few random shots as they went until they drew us into a more open country, when they were re-enforced. Here a stand was made, the Rebels having the advantage of position, being under cover of a slight rise of ground on the left and a wooded hill on the right.

For fifteen minutes the skirmish at this point was sharp, but the Rebels directly gave way and began retreating stubbornly and with occasional firing. As yet, no force had appeared to resist our advance except a heavy line of skirmishers, and as it was not known with what strength the place was occupied, the advance was necessarily cautious. For two hours the condition of affairs was only changed by the gradual falling back of the Rebels and the steady advance of our troops. But when within less than a mile of the town, the Rebels ceased firing and retreated precipitately. Determined to force the enemy to show his metal, Gen. Davidson pressed his advance with energy until the outskirts of the town were reached, when it was discovered that the place had been evacuated. Scouting parties had been out all day on either flank and had had some severe skirmishing, but had been unable to draw the enemy out. Gen. Walker is supposed to be in command of this force, which is less than 2,000 strong.

Immediate pursuit was deemed impracticable, as the sun was nearly down, and both men and horses needed rest. Daylight of the 26th found everything ready for a further advance. Bayou Metaire, which had been regarded as the point at which the enemy would give battle, was 25 miles distant, and the greater the rapidity with which the pursuit was pushed the fewer the obstructions the enemy would be enabled to throw in our way. Gen. Davidson, who is cautious and guarded enough to keep out of any traps that may be laid for him, while at the same time he is possessed of sufficient energy and dash to insure his being on hand at the proper time, fully appreciated this fact, and acted accordingly.

The first few miles were passed without any important occurrence, but the middle of the forenoon found our advance, which was nearly a mile ahead, engaged with a party of Rebel scouts. This, however, proved to be a trifle. Several times during the day squads of mounted men, who were watching our movements, would hover around our front until an opportunity offered for taking a shot at long range. This generally resulted in a lively race for half a mile or more, but never in even a momentary check of our advance. One or two of our men were wounded—further than this, no damage was done during the day.

Night found us within three miles of the Bayou, and with the prospect of a fight next morning. To men who have been two weeks in the saddle the probabilities of a battle present no detriment to sleep, no more than do the inconveniences consequent upon being under "light marching orders." Horses were picketed, forage distributed, supper cooked and eaten, and the noise gradually diminished from a perfect uproar of jokes, laughter, curses, shouts, neighing of horses, &c., to the snore of some sleeping neighbor.

Early on the morning of the 27th scouting parties were advanced in different directions, for the purpose of finding the enemy. The main army was put in readiness but did not move forward. We were not long in suspense. The crack of a dozen rifles far to the front gave evidence that the enemy was at hand. Occasional firing, in which the boom of a cannon was to be heard at intervals, lasted for an hour. The main body was then put in motion, and arrived in front of the Rebel position about noon.

Here it was discovered that the enemy, some 7,000 strong, occupied a range of hills which, from our position, seemed to be intersected by the road at an acute angle of less than twenty degrees—their position being such as to render impossible any further advance without first dislodging them. Gen. Davidson immediately set to work to discover all the points of the position, and for that purpose brought up several pieces of artillery. Our fire was at once replied to, and a spirited cannonading was kept up until dark.

During the night positions were chosen for the artillery, earthworks were thrown up, and a line of rifle pits constructed. It will be seen that from the fact that our forces were operating against an enemy whose strength could only be guessed at, it was necessary to make preparations for defense as well as offense. The first gun was fired from our side soon after daylight on the 28th, and immediately every gun on either side opened. But once or twice did bodies of the opposing forces come near enough to each other to use small arms. Artillery was the only arm used with much effect. It soon became evident that the Rebels must give way. Our shells were telling with frightful effect upon them, and their advanced line of rifle pits had to be evacuated.

As early as 11 o'clock there was a perceptible falling off in the enemy's fire. At best we had suffered no considerable damage, and with his slackened fire it was hardly probable he could do us much more. By 2 o'clock the Rebels were in full retreat, with our forces pursuing as rapidly as prudent. Two miles from the range of hills on our front is the point at which the Bayou is crossed by the road to Little Rock. For this point the retreating forces made, Gen. Davidson meanwhile accelerating their speed by throwing shells through the woods after them from every available position. Reaching the bridge, the Rebels hurried across as fast as possible, and succeeded in getting nearly, if not all their artillery over.

When our advance arrived at the bridge it was found to be in a blaze at the opposite end and beyond all hope of rescue from the flames. This, of course, puts a stop to all further pursuit for a day or two.

Among the results of Gen. Davidson's brilliant campaign, may be reckoned the possession by the Unionists of one-half of the State, including its rivers, of the Little Rock Railroad, which is almost entirely uninjured—the Rebels being pressed so closely that they dared not take time to destroy bridges or take up the track—and easy access to Price's 60,000 men at Little Rock. MOR.

Unconditional Union in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1863.

The address of the Unconditional Union Central State Committee to the people of Maryland says:

We disavow all measures for the violent abrogation of slavery in our midst.

We claim that in the exercise of our prerogatives as American citizens we owe it to ourselves to discuss fairly and finally to dispose of the evil, and we hereby solemnly declare it to be our conviction that the dignity, honor and prosperity of our people alike demand that we should legally and constitutionally abolish the institution at the earliest period compatible with the best interests of the State, and the permanent welfare, stability and unity of the nation.

Since the people know that the substance of Slavery is already gone, and that only the skeleton has been left, we are of the opinion that the sooner the skeleton is removed the better it will be for the true interests of the State and the nation.

The men we present to you are in favor of supporting the Administration in every effort to put down the Rebellion, and in every measure which it has thought necessary for the permanent peace of the country when the Rebellion shall have been subdued.

We believe that the only way to put down the Rebellion is to put it down by force of arms. For this purpose we are willing to vote every dollar necessary, and give every available man, black or white.

We do not think ourselves at all superior to our ancestors of revolutionary memory, who fought side by side with colored troops, nor to Andrew Jackson, who commanded and complimented the colored militia who fought with him at New-Orleans.

We believe it is the bounden duty of the President to use all the force and every weapon which God has put within his grasp and the laws of the United States have authorized him to wield in defense of the nation.

Traitors have no choice as to the weapons to be used in their destruction, and loyal men only ask that they be speedy and sure.

Maine Election—Latest.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1863.

Returns from 275 towns give Cony over 16,000 majority over Bradbury, which the towns remaining to be heard from will probably increase.

The State Senate will stand 30 Union to 1 Democrat; the House about 110 Union to 31 Democrats. [Last year the Senate stood 24 Union, 6 Democrats; the House 101 Union to 50 Democrats. Union gain 5 Senators and 19 Representatives.]

THE STATE FAIR.

OPENING DAY.

From our Special Reporter.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1863.

This is the opening day of the Fair of the New-York State Agricultural Society. We can give to-day only a brief report, having arrived at noon, and then, after finding an abiding place among a crowd of homeless visitors, we had but little time to look over the extensive fair grounds, which are two miles west of the railroad station, just outside of those beautiful residences that fill up the west part of the city of Utica. To reach the grounds "the city railroads and omnibuses afford facilities. This railroad is one of John Butterfield's creation. Indeed, this morning it was created but half way, and everybody said—that is everybody who does not know John Butterfield—"it is impossible to finish it." Therein everybody was mistaken. An army of men, with pick and spade, and blocks of wood and bars of iron-work wonders, and the cars near their goal every trip, and to-morrow morning will unload at the gate. The Fair is located upon the land of this same John Butterfield, who is father of the well-known Union Gen. Butterfield. To Colonel John the society and the public are indebted for the best fitted-up fair-ground ever seen in this State or the United States. It is especially due from the Press, to say that it has not been forgotten. The room where we now write is a large, well-lighted room, with ample tables, and other necessary accommodations. This room for the press and for the telegraph, and also for committees, forms the chamber of the business office, which is most commodious. The President and Superintendent of the Society occupy a building in the center of the grounds, large enough and good enough for a small family residence, well furnished with carpets, chairs, tables, etc. The police headquarters are in another building. All these buildings are so well built, with shingle roofs, siding, and doors and windows, that they might well answer for permanent structures. There is also a roomy barn within the inclosure, and storehouses for feed. The other structures, for "Domestic Hall," "Dairy Hall," "Mechanics' Hall," "Floral Hall," "Fine-Arts' Hall," "Vegetable Hall," etc., are all well-built, permanent buildings, mostly open at the sides, but with good shingle roofs. The stalls for horses, cattle, and sheep are less substantial, but with ample and comfortable space. Then the field containing all these covers sixty-five acres, affording plenty of room for a crowd of country wagons, which will come to-morrow. To-day most of the visitors are railroad passengers, and not sufficient in numbers to make much of a show in so large a place. It is, however, the best day to see the exhibition, although it is not complete, owing to the great difficulty in getting things forward upon the crowded railroads, which are just now pressed by a very heavy business for Government. We do not think the show will be as large as it has been in former years, though it will contain enough to give it respectability and make it interesting to visitors. The evenings will be occupied, as they have been for some years, with agricultural discussions of a high order, the spirit of which we shall try to report. In general terms we say that this Fair promises to be successful in a pecuniary point of view, and to have enough on exhibition to make it worthy of the attention of all classes, farmers and their families in particular. S. R.

[By Telegraph.]

UTICA, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1863.

The attendance at the State Fair to-day has been very large. The receipts up to to-night amount to $4,500, about $1,500 in excess of the receipts at Rochester for the same time last year. To-morrow will be a great day, and a large crowd is anticipated. Not half of the people desiring to visit the Fair could be accommodated by the cars at the different stations along the railroads. The whole number of entries is 2,100, about 700 less than at Rochester. The display of agricultural implements and horses is unsurpassed; other departments are deficient. Gov. Seymour arrived this afternoon, and visited the grounds. Quite a number of distinguished agriculturists from Canada are present as guests of the Society. The various committees are busily engaged in examining the articles, and the awards will be made to-morrow. The American Express made a splendid display to-day, with several six and eight-horse teams, preceded by a band of music. The city is crowded to overflowing, and hundreds are unable to find lodgings.

New-York Copperhead Convention.

The New-York Democratic State Convention finished its work on Thursday, the 10th, by adopting a platform, appointing a State Committee, and nominating the following ticket:

Secretary of State....DAVID R. ST. JOHN of Otsego.
Comptroller..........SANFORD E. CHURCH of Orleans.
Treasurer............WILLIAM B. LEWIS of Kings.
Attorney-General.....MARSHALL B. CHAMPLIN of Allegany.
Canal Commissioner..WILLIAM W. WRIGHT of Ontario.
State Engineer........VAN R. RICHMOND of Wayne.
Prison Inspector......DAVID B. McNEIL of Clinton.
Judge of Appeals.....WILLIAM F. ALLEN of Oswego.

The State Committee organized by electing Dean Richmond, of course, Chairman, and Peter Cagger, of course, Secretary. The platform reasserts the platform of 1862; promises all support to the Government in legitimate measures to restore "the Union as it was" and maintain "the Constitution as it is;" that they have confidence in the loyalty of the people of the State, and go against unconstitutional arrests without justification of necessity, denouncing them as usurpation; go for freedom of the press; go, in view of our recent victories, for a policy of conciliating the South, and regret that the President's letter gives no hope of such a course; go against the right of Secession, and against the doctrine that Seceded States cannot return with their old rights unimpaired; that the Constitution cannot be suspended or overridden in time of war; that thanks are due to our State soldiers; that the Conscription act is unjust, vexatious and oppressive (not unconstitutional, mark you), and it would be better to rely upon volunteering; that mob violence must be suppressed, whether springing from higher or lower law; that Seymour is a good Governor.

NEGRO FAITH.—A Beaufort correspondent of *The Boston Traveller* says that the negroes at that point have great faith in the triumph of our arms before Charleston, and, as a proof thereof, says some of them are even delaying to take unto themselves new wives, in the hope that their old ones may be captured with the city.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 16.

6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, coup..106	200 Mich. Central R. R.....119
8,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90.. 65	500 do...............119½
10,000 Ohio & M. RR. Cer. 30	100 do.............b15.119½
10,000 Erie 4th M. Bds....110	100 do.............b15.119½
14,000 C. B. & Q. 8 p. c. Bs.123	200 Mi. So. & N. I. R....s10 90
1,000 B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.103	100 do...............90½
2,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.. 83	100 do.............s30 90
10,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M.. 60	500 do...............91
6,000 M. & P. DuC. 1st M.103½	100 do.............s10 90½
10,000 A. & T. H. In. Bds.. 65	50 do.............s10 90½
10 Manhattan Bank......143	700 do...............91
110 Bank of Commerce...103	400 do.............s10 91
6 Continental Bank..... 96	50 Mich. So. & N.I.G. stk.130
15,000 American Gold.....131½	400 Ill. Central R. R. scrip.127
100 Canton Company..... 32½	250 do...............127½
400 do.................. 33	200 do.............b15.127½
200 Quicksilver Mining Co.. 61½	350 do...............126½
200 do.................. 64½	100 do.............b10.126½
500 Camb. Coal Pref...... 30½	100 Mil. & P. du Chn R. R. 72
20 do.................. 29½	100 do.............b30 73½
100 do.................. 30½	2200 Clevo. & Pitts. RR.... 99½
30 Pacific Mail Stm. Co..208	500 do............... 99½
250 do...............210	200 do.............b30 99½
60 do.............s10.210	650 Gal. & Chic. RR.......108
100 do...............210	150 do...............107½
45 N. Y. Central R. R....134	50 do.............s30 107½
100 do.............s10.134½	400 do...............108½
1200 do...............134½	50 do.............b15.108
200 do...............134½	150 do.............b15.108½
400 do...............134½	500 Clev. & Tol. RR.......117
400 do.............s30.134½	650 Chic. & R. Isl. RR......110
500 do...............135	100 do.............s30.110
200 do.............s10.134½	100 Chic., Bu. & Qy. RR..121
800 Erie Railroad........107½	100 Toledo & Wabash RR. 71
1750 do...............107	300 do............... 72
100 do...............107½	100 Tol. & Wab. Pref...... 50
350 do.............s30.107	100 do............... 50½
250 do...............107½	50 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic.. 91
100 do...............107½	400 do............... 91½
100 do.............s15.107	200 do............... 91½
200 do.............s60.107½	200 Alton & T. H. R. R.. 60½
50 do.............s20.107	100 do............... 60½
1100 do.............s10.107½	200 Alton & T. H. Pref.. 62
100 Erie Railway Pref....105	200 Chic. & N. W. R. R.. 35
250 do...............105½	400 do............... 34½
50 do...............105½	100 do.............b10 34½
100 do.............b15.105½	200 Chic. & Alton R. R.... 73
100 Hud. Riv. R. R....s30.136	50 do............... 77½
250 do...............136½	50 Chic. & Alton Pref.... 69
250 do...............137	60 New-Jersey R. R.....160
600 Harlem Railroad......146	50 Del., L. & W. R. R...101
500 do...............146½	200 Miss. & Mo. R. R..... 31
600 do...............147	100 do............... 31½
400 do...............147½	200 do............... 31½
700 Reading Railroad.......117	18 Warren R. R.........110
850 do...............117½	50 Second-av. R. R...... 83
2900 do...............117½	100 Bruns. City Land Co.. 64

Money Market.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16—P. M.

The Stock market opened with great buoyancy upon the street, and a large advance was paid upon all kinds of Shares. A good deal of buying was done to cover short contracts, but the chief business was on account of speculators for an advance, basing their hopes upon continued ease in money and fall earnings by railroads. For Harlem 145 was bid. New-York Central sold at 135½. Erie, 108½; soon falling to 90½. 107⅞. Michigan Southern, 91½; receding to 90½. Illinois Central, 124½. Rock Island, 110. At the Stock Exchange the same firmness noticed in Governments for several days continued, with moderate offerings. Border State Stocks steady at 65 for Tennessees, 66@67½ for North Carolina 6s, and 69½@70 for Missouris. California 7s, 117@118; Canton Co., 32½@33; Delaware and Hudson, 159; Pennsylvania Coal, 142@144; Cumberland Coal, 30½@30¾, which is lower. Quicksilver Mining Co., 64½@65; Pacific Mail, 210@211, and in demand. Upon New-York Central, biddings are very much excited, closing at 134½@134⅞, with large sales at 135. Erie closed at 107½@107⅞, and after the call was higher. Erie Preferred, 105½@105¾; Hudson River, 137@137; Harlem, 147@147½; Harlem Preferred, 130 bid; Second Avenue, 83; Norwich and Worcester, 91; Reading, 117½@117¾; Michigan Central, 119@119½. Michigan Southern closed 91@91¼, and firm; do. Guaranteed, 129½@130; Illinois Central 1st, 113@114; do. Scrip, 126½@126⅞, an advance of 3 ₱ cent; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 99½@99¾, with a good deal sold at par; Galena and Chicago, 108½@108¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 117@117½; Rock Island, 100@110; Burlington and Quincy, 121@122; Prairie du Chien, 72½@72¾. Stocks continued firm after the session of the Stock Exchange, and at the Public Board—Erie selling at 107⅞; New-York Central at 135½; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 92½. The buying was largely on account of Shorts, but there was also a good deal done by operators for a fresh rise. At the Second Board, U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered, are quoted 106; 7-30 Notes, 106½@107; One-year Certificates, 101@101¼, do. new, 99½@99¾; American Gold, 132@132¼; Cumberland Coal, 30½@30¾; Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 213 bid; New-York Central Railroad, 134¼, closes steady; Erie Railway, 106¾@107; do. Preferred, 105; Hudson River Railroad, 136½@137; Harlem Railroad, 144@146; Reading Railroad, 116½@116⅞; Michigan Central Railroad, 118½@119; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, 90½@90⅞; do. Guaranteed, 129; Illinois Central Railroad Scrip, 126½@126⅞; Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, 99½@99¾; Galena and Chicago Railroad, 107½@108; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 117@117½; Rock Island Railroad, 109½@109¾; Prairie du Chien Railroad, 70@71; Fort Wayne Railroad, 91@91¼. At the close of business the quotations were 107@107½ for Erie; 134¼@134½ for New-York Central; Harlem, 145@146; Michigan Central, 119½@119¾; Michigan Southern, 90½@91.

The Dry Goods jobbing trade continues very active and satisfactory, but the volume of business is not so pressing as it was last week. Clerks however are employed till midnight or after packing and sending off the goods sold during the day. In the package market trade is hardly so active this week on account of the slight diminution in the jobbing trade, but in most departments of the market business is lively with goods selling as fast as they are produced or imported. There is little change in market value this week. The market for plain Cotton goods shows less animation with first hands than any other department of the trade, but jobbers are selling cotton goods very freely and have nearly exhausted the large stocks with which they commenced the season. Last week there was considerable activity in plain cottons, but as the jobbing trade begins to show evidence of declining, jobbers are careful of increasing their stocks. Prices remain quite firm. Standard heavy brown Sheetings are 33c. in the outside market and 32½c. by the piece in the jobbing trade; medium Sheetings are in good demand with the jobbers' goods worth about 29c., and a particularly strong demand has been exhibited throughout the season on Waterville Sheetings; Londsdale 4-4 bleached Muslins were sold out of stock with first hands last week at 29c., and are now jobbed at 29½@30c.; Wamsutta are 33c. with first hands, and 34c. with jobbers. Prints were active last week and week before, and some makes were withdrawn from market, but the demand is now less pressing and goods lately withdrawn are now offered for sale; the stocks of Prints with first hands were so largely sold in previous weeks that present assortments are very meager; Pacific are jobbed at 20c.; Sprague's 19½c.; American 18½c.; Dunnell 18c.; Allen 18c.; Sprague's Mourning, 18c.; Dutchess B. 16c. In Woolens the trade continues very large on all classes of goods, and hardly anything can be mentioned which is not selling largely. The most heavy demand is on fancy Cassimeres which seem to be selling fully as largely as before the war. The sales of domestic Flannels and Shawls are larger this year than they ever were before. Printed Delaines are active at 27½c., and mostly engaged in advance of production. The demand on low and medium priced foreign Dress Goods continues in excess of the supply, and the general trade in foreign goods is very prosperous. The market is bare of low priced plain colored Delaines, Merinos, Coburg, Orleans, Alpacas, black and colored Silks, and Ribbons, and almost bare of fancy Dress Goods; all of which descriptions bring good prices either at auction or at private sale. The foreign Shawl trade has not shown much animation at private sale, but importers are offering their stocks at auction with fair success.

[Advertisement.]

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Rev. Edward A. Wilson continues to mail free of charge, to all who desire it, a copy of the prescription by which he was completely cured of that dire disease, CONSUMPTION. Sufferers with any Throat or Lung affection should obtain the Prescription, and try its efficacy at once. Delays are dangerous. Address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

FLAX AND HEMP DRESSER.

MALLORY & SANFORD,
ROOM No. 26 HARLEM RAILROAD BUILDING,
in White, near Centre-st., New-York.

The following is the testimony of the Proprietor of the Johnsonville Twine Factory and his Hacklers:

JOHNSONVILLE, New-York, August 28, 1863.

Messrs. MALLORY & SANFORD.

Gentlemen: We have been using flax dressed by your Machine during the past season, and find, without exception, that it will yield over the hackle from three to five pounds more to the hundred than flax dressed upon the old-fashioned Brake, in fact any Brake we ever saw or heard of. We anxiously look for the day when the entire flax crop of this country will be dressed by your Brake, knowing, as we do, that it will not only be a great saving in the dressing of flax and to the spinner, but an encouragement to Agriculturists of this country, which will at no distant day enable us to compete favorably with the Old World in this good old staple. Respectfully yours,

GEORGE MCREA, Flax Spinner.

JAMES MILLER,
HARRY MCDOUGALL,
WM. HUTCHINSON,
PETER MOIR,
DAVID MOIR,
} Flax Hacklers.

S. T.—1860—X.

Persons of sedentary habits, troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer, if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has D. S. Barnes's signature on our private U. S. Stamp over the cork, with plantation scene, and our firm signature on a fine steel-plate engraving on side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. We defy any person to match the taste or character of our goods. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk is an impostor. We sell only in our log cabin bottle. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. law, and will be so prosecuted by us. We already have our eye on two parties refilling our bottles, &c., who will succeed in getting themselves into close quarters. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is perfectly incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present to their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats, and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & Co.,
No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

ΙΩΔΗΣ.

The August number of The Bible Examiner, edited by the Rev. George Storrs, contains the following editorial notice:

"IODINE WATER.—In this number of our magazine we introduce to the attention of our readers this medical preparation. We have done so, not for pay, nor because our pages are used as a medium of advertisement—for we have uniformly declined them—but gratitude to God, and a sense of obligation to Dr. Anders & Co., has made us insert the following:

"My only son, George F. Storrs, now 27 years old, has been afflicted, for some dozen years, more or less, with painful swellings and inflammations in various parts of his body; oftentimes, seemingly, he was near to death; then a respite for a season, but only for a return of the disease with more violence. For the past three years he has had an open sore on his breast; and latterly one near his collar bone, with ulceration in his throat, that was rapidly increasing, so that dissolution appeared inevitable. In this condition he applied to Dr. Anders & Co. By the use of the Iodine Water the ulceration in his throat disappeared in a short time. Continuing its use, in less than two months he was apparently healed, and his general health much improved. This son, whom I had feared would fall asleep in death before this Summer should close, is now, apparently, in a fair way to recover as perfect health as is common to our mortal state. In gratitude to God, who has thus answered prayer, and in justice to Dr. Anders & Co., I have made this statement, satisfied that there is virtue in the Iodine Water treatment which the readers of this magazine will thank its Editor for bringing to their notice.

"GEO. STORRS."

Iodine Water is a solution of pure Iodine in pure water. It acts upon the

LIVER, HEART, KIDNEYS,
DIGESTIVE ORGANS AND GLANDULAR SYSTEM.

We recommend it as a specific for the cure of Scrofula in all its manifold forms, Consumption, Cancer, Heart, Liver, and Kidney Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, Female Weaknesses, Dyspepsia, Syphilis, and Mercurial Disease.

Price, $1 per bottle; $5 per half-dozen. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price.

All consultations free.

Dr. H. ANDERS & Co.,
Physicians and Chemists,
No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

THE RIGHT KIND of EDUCATION
FOR
YOUNG MEN AND BOYS.
IMPORTANT TO THOSE
WHO CAN DEVOTE A FEW WEEKS OR MONTHS TO STUDY, TO
PARENTS WHO HAVE
SONS TO EDUCATE,
AND TO ALL WISHING TO ENGAGE IN ACTIVE SUCCESSFUL
BUSINESS, OR DESIRING SITUATIONS AS BOOKKEEPERS,
ACCOUNTANTS, SALESMEN OR AGENTS.
FULL
REPORT OF THE
COURSE OF STUDY
AND
PRACTICAL PLAN OF OPERATION
OF
EASTMAN'S
STATE AND NATIONAL BUSINESS
COLLEGE,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,
ON THE HUDSON RIVER.
A MODEL COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
AND
The only Commercial or Mercantile Institution
in the World conducted on actual
Business Principles,
MAY BE FOUND IN THE COLLEGE PAPER OF EIGHT PAGES,
WHICH IS MAILED FREE OF CHARGE TO ANY
ADDRESS.
IT ALSO CONTAINS THE FULLEST INDORSEMENT IN LETTERS
AND REPORTS, BY THE HON. ELIHU BURRITT (LEARNED
BLACKSMITH), JUDGE M'FARLAN OF MASSACHUSETTS,
GEO. W. BUNGAY OF THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE,
THE HON. S. D. WHITTLESEY, SUPERIN-
TENDENT OF SCHOOLS, MATTHEW VAS-
SAR, ESQ., FOUNDER OF VASSAR
FEMALE COLLEGE,
THE REV. JOHN IVES, THE REV. JAMES CUTLER,
the Clergy and Mayor of Poughkeepsie, and other
EMINENT BUSINESS AND LITERARY MEN,
ON
EASTMAN'S SYSTEM
OF
PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION,
BY A
NOVEL, ORIGINAL AND PRE-EMINENT
MODE OF INSTRUCTION.
COMBINING THEORY AND PRACTICE.
FOUNDED ON THE GREAT MOTTO OF AGESILAUS, KING OF
SPARTA, "TEACH YOUR BOYS THAT WHICH
THEY WILL PRACTICE WHEN THEY
BECOME MEN."
Holding this truth to be self-evident—the more interesting and
practical the instruction, the nearer to perfection
the teaching, giving the
ENGLISH BRANCHES
The attention their importance demands, by practical recita-
tions and lectures,
AND CLAIMING FOR THIS SYSTEM SUPERIORITY OVER ALL
OTHERS YET DEVISED, FOR THE CORRECT
AND RAPID ACQUISITION OF BUSI-
NESS RULES, LAWS, CUS-
TOMS AND OPERA-
TIONS,
MAKING IT
THE MOST PRACTICAL INSTITUTION OF
THE AGE,
FITTING YOUNG MEN IN THE BEST MANNER, IN THE SHORTEST
POSSIBLE TIME, AND AT THE LEAST EXPENSE, TO
INSURE SUCCESS IN THE BUSINESS
DUTIES AND EMPLOYMENTS
OF LIFE.
THE COLLEGE AFFORDS SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES TO RETURNED
DISABLED SOLDIERS, FITTING THEM TO PROFITA-
BLE OPENINGS SUITED TO THEIR
BODILY CONDITION.
BUSINESS POSITIONS AND SITUATIONS ARE FURNISHED THOSE
DESIROUS OF EMPLOYMENT ON COMPLETION OF THE
COURSE, THROUGH THE COLLEGE AGENCIES,
ESTABLISHED IN THE LARGE CITIES FOR
THAT PURPOSE. THE COLLEGE
PAPER CONTAINS NU-
MEROUS
LETTERS FROM GRADUATES IN BUSINESS IN DIFFERENT PARTS
OF THE COUNTRY. AMONG THE NUMBER ARE SIX
IN STEWART'S STORES, BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.

We respectfully solicit from YOUNG MEN, and PARENTS and GUARDIANS who have boys to educate, an examination of this system of PRACTICAL, USEFUL education, the superiority and success of which are attested by a patronage from every section of the country surpassing every other institution of learning in the State.

Your especial attention is invited to the important features as set forth in papers and pamphlets published by the College, for which the Institution claims superiority and great merit.

The whole expense in completing the prescribed Business Course is from $60 to $80, and may be made less than that by selecting cheap boarding-houses.

The time usually required to complete this course is from ten to sixteen weeks.

This prescribed Course of Study is arranged especially for that large class of persons, both Young Men and Boys, and Men of Middle Age, who desire to be qualified in *the shortest possible time, and at the least expense*, to fill successfully positions as Bookkeepers and Accountants, or in active business of any kind.

Boys under the age of 16 can devote six months a year or longer to the studies to great advantage. There is a separate department in the Vassar-st. College for this class, and their drill in the English branches is *thorough* and *practical*.

Full information of this Institution, view of buildings, offices, banks, and different departments, for actual business, may be found in the College Paper, of eight pages, which will be mailed free of charge to any address on application. Address,

H. G. EASTMAN,
PRESIDENT BUSINESS COLLEGE,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

NOTE.—We solicit the names and Post-Office address of young men, teachers and others, in different parts of the country, who will probably be interested in this system of practical instruction, or who may desire the College paper or our published works; and as a remuneration to those who will favor us with such a list of their acquaintances, we offer to mail them, free of charge, on receipt of such list, our

PERPETUAL ALMANAC, GOOD FOR FORTY YEARS.

Arranged in an entirely new and novel manner, suitable for framing, for libraries, private rooms, or hanging in places of business. It also gives the stamp duties on various bills and papers in general use.

For The New-York Tribune.

The Hero's Mother.

WITH what quick thronging hopes, what wishes wild,
The mother, gazing on her first-born son,
Dreams of a glorious future for her child;
A goal of triumph for the race begun!

The world's new savior lies in quiet sleep,
Clasped to a heart that knows no fear nor care:
Upward those little feet their way shall keep,
Nor sin nor sorrow taint the mountain air.

Oh, weeping mother of that island home!
That home so beautiful, so desolate!
All that thou couldst have dreamed or prayed is come;
All that thou couldst have asked is given by fate.

Wouldst thou the hero's crown, the martyr's palm?
The saintly aureole, love's myrtle wreath?
All rest with that brave hand, that brow, whose calm
Told of the steadfast faith that dwelt beneath.

He sleeps with those he loved and died to save!
Oh, land of youthful heroes! Hast thou known
A purer sacrifice? a nobler grave?
A heart more singly true, or more thine own?

Ah, not in vain thy children die for thee!
Youth, beauty, genius in the gulf are cast,
That yawns before the footsteps of the free;
And the best sacrifice is still the last.

Oh, mother of the soldier of the cross!
Weep not with bitter tears thy fallen son;
Let faith and hope shed radiance on thy loss,
And wait the Future that his blood has won.

THE MAN WITH THE TORTOISE-SHELL SPECTACLES.

A STORY ABOUT A CONGRESS OF KINGS.

By George Augustus Sala.

A very entertaining book—and one pregnant, moreover, with wholesome moral truths—might be written on the Minnows that follow in the wake of the Tritons, and without whose aids the water-deities would find it difficult to make the waves boil and astonish the breakers; or, to drop metaphor, much amusement and instruction might be got out of the little things and little people that wait upon, but are intimately, and it would seem inseparably, mixed up with great events and great personages. After Johnson's contemplated *Biographia Flagitiosa*, or *Lives of Eminent Scoundrels*, there has scarcely been proposed a volume more promising in sarcastic philosophy than *The Memoirs of Heroes, as written by their Valets-de-chambre*. Boswell, who, although born a gentleman, had, as Ruy Blas told the Hidalgo, "*l'ame d'un lacquai*," did something of the kind for the "great lexicographer," as it is the fashion to call a lazy, lettered, hypochondriacal humorist, who, worried by booksellers and goaded by the eel-spears of poverty, compiled, with the assistance of half-a-dozen hacks as poor but not so clever as he, an English Dictionary, in which there are five thousand blunders. John Thomas Smith, the engraver, cankered by loss of a long-expected legacy from a wealthy miser, wrote the life of Nollekens the sculptor with much of the ingenuous candor and freedom from conventional adulation which one might expect from a body-servant whose master was dead and could neither pay nor kick him more. Both these biographers were at heart flunkeys *de volonte, si non de faict*, as Clement Marot puts it. The world, however, greedy and eager for scandal as it always is, has not unfrequently been disappointed when the real valet-de-chambre has taken his hero-master's life in hand. The anti-Bonapartists chuckled for glee when old Santini, who had waited upon Napoleon the Great at St. Helena, put forth a book. "*Now*," they thought, "we shall know all about it. We shall see the Corsican upstart, the vile parvenu, the audacious usurper, in his true colors. For us to watch the edifying process of stripping this daw of his peacock plumes, and showing how much baseness, littleness, squalor, lay beneath!" But they took little by their motion. Santini was fascinated—like every one else who came in contact with Napoleon Bonaparte—by the man he had shaved and washed and rubbed down with towels. He couldn't wring the Tyrian purple from his night-gown, or brush the imperial bees from it. He who had cleaned those famous jack-boots was constrained to kneel and kiss them, even when their luster had departed, and sole and upper-leather would scarce keep together. Santini's trumpet was but a penny one. Diminutive as it was, he was fain to blow a triumphant fanfare upon it, in lieu of the Rogue's March. The reason for this may have been that Napoleon was a real, and not a sham hero. The majority of the heroically called, and who keep valets, are sad counterfeits. There was something about this man on the Atlantic rock that was awful, imposing, grandiose, even in his last and darkest days of desolation and decay; even when he was squabbling with the hyena Hudson Lowe and the jackal Gorrequer over disputed rations of coffee and cheese. The sordid shame of such miserable transactions rests with them, not him. The High-Tory English enemies of Napoleon strove, after Wellington had annihilated his power in the field, to complete the demolition of his memory by contumely and derision. Their hack-writers and led-captains were ordered to say that he was no soldier, that he was profligate, that he was ignorant, that he beat his servants, that he was false to his wife. What has become of his High-Tory slanderers now? Liverpool, who wanted to give him up to Louis XVIII. as a "rebel," and "to be dealt with accordingly"—that is to say, to be shot in the same spot of the ditch of Vincennes where D'Enghien was slain—Liverpool went mad, and died driveling. Castlereagh, "false, fleeting, perjured," as Clarence—the refined and bloody-minded Londonderry, that great friend of the Poles and enemy of his own countrymen—cut his own throat. The superb Prince Regent, who was too high and mighty to answer the letter addressed to him by the kidnapped captive of the *Bellerophon*, became a King, and died in corporal rottenness and mental execration, leaving a memory so abhorred even in his own family, that the Queen of England would not suffer the bodies of her mother and her husband to lie in the dishonored sepulchre of George the Fourth. Of the crowd of hack-writers whom High Toryism incited to spurn the dying lion, John Wilson Croker, the chief libeller of *The Quarterly Review*, is quite forgotten as Secretary of the Admiralty, but is remembered and contemned as the pander to an infamous nobleman; and Theodore Hook expired a pauper with a nutmeg liver, and the bailiffs hammering at his outward gates. And were poor Sir Walter Scott (who, although he had the misfortune to be a High Tory, was also a Christian gentleman) alive at this moment, I am inclined to think that he would spend his last penny in buying up the remainder of his calumnious *Life of Napoleon*, and burn every copy for shame.

But what are all these "pribbles and prabbles?" Napoleon Bonaparte didn't wear tortoiseshell spectacles, nor did the Tritons or the Minnows mentioned at the beginning of this Paper wear them. Nay, the foregoing must be considered as a digression within a digression; for it appears to me that the text I primarily took was the desirability of writing an account of the trivialities connected with grandeur, animate and inanimate. Let me buckle to my theme, however, and see whether the man with the tortoiseshell spectacles will not come out of it, somehow.

Be good enough to transport yourself to the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, held toward the close of the second decade of this century, after the battle of Waterloo. You shall see that it was not entirely without rhyme or reason that I introduced, into my opening paragraph, the name of Napoleon the Great. The Congress I discourse of was held, so to speak, over his corpse. The funeral baked meats of the Empire did coldly furnish forth the marriage-table of the Holy Alliance. The great disturber of the peace of Europe—as they named him who for twenty years had been fighting for peace—was securely locked up at St. Helena. The English were his gaolers, and (a High-Tory Government being in office) he was used, to say the least, shabbily. He was called—he, who had made Kings and Marshals by the score—"General" Bonaparte; and, as he himself pertinently put it, the title of Archbishop would have been just as appropriate, seeing that, as ruler of France, he had been head both of the church and of the army. He was sent to a desolate island under the tropics—to a place and a climate where it was obviously improbable, not to say impossible, that a man of his constitution and habit of body could exist. On board the ship which conveyed him to St. Helena he was subject to the authority of a self-sufficient and ill-tempered Admiral, who wouldn't give him the whole of the after-cabin, and brought forward, as a grievance against his illustrious prisoner, the fact that he chose to rise from table for a walk on the quarter-deck after his abstemious dinner, in preference to pushing about the bottle and getting tipsy on fiery wines to which he was not accustomed, while the Admiral and his officers bragged about the naval and military supremacy of Great Britain in a language which he could understand but was unable to speak. Arrived in St. Helena, he was not permitted to occupy the only decent residence in the island, Plantation House—that was set apart for the high and mighty Governor, selected by the Tories at home, and now on his way out—but after living for some weeks in a hovel at the end of a garden, in which there was scarcely room to swing a cat, and which belonged to Mr. Balcombe, the gentleman appointed to supply his future establishment with chandlery and butcher's meat, he was thrust into a barn patched up with boards and pitched paper, nailed together by ship's carpenters, and called Longwood. There, encamping a regiment of infantry at his gates, and posting sentinels at every corner and on every goat-path leading to the sea, and focussing hundreds of cannon upon him, and spying upon him if ever he chose to ride on horseback or walk in his arid garden, they left him to the heat, and the dust, and the musketos, and his own miserable thoughts. They sent him to read only such English newspapers as were filled with abuse of his policy, his family, and himself; and even then the Tories took care never to let him have a complete file, but ingeniously broke the succession, so that his views of contemporary history should be muddled and obscure. The high and mighty Governor, whose name was Lowe, and who had been an orderly-clerk to Marshal Blucher, and the commandant of a horde of Sicilian bandits hired to cut throats by the British Government, came out in due course; installed himself at Plantation House; insulted the prisoner by asking him to a ball as "General" Bonaparte; confiscated the presents sent out by good Lady Holland, merely because they bore the inscription "to Napoleon the Great;" discovered that the party at Longwood ate too much bread and drank too much salad-oil, and insisted upon the expenses being cut down accordingly; and stated to Barry O'Meara that he considered Ali Pasha to be "a much more respectable scoundrel than Bonaparte." I forgot to say that he gobbled up all the sound partridges and pheasants which could be procured from the Cape for the exile's wretched table, and only sent to Longwood such game as was utterly putrescent and uneatable. These delicate attentions, combined with some thousand more outrages and insults which I have not space to enumerate here, but which I mean to put some day in a big book (dedicating it to the infamous memories of Liverpool and Castlereagh, not forgetting the master of these wretches, the Regent), produced, within a surprisingly brief space of time, the desired effect. The object of the Tories in sending Napoleon to St. Helena was to kill him by inches; and by inches he was killed accordingly. Five years and a half sufficed to accomplish the business; and Europe, that is to say, High Toryism, breathed again—to be, however, comfortably and definitively strangled less than ten years afterward in the July Revolution.

Meanwhile the Sovereigns held Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle, and were drunken with pride and prosperity. That quaint old resort of faded Continental gentility and Anglo-Saxon valetudinarianism was crowded with crowned heads. Emperors were a drug in the market. Kings were as plentiful as blackberries, or as they are now at Frankfort. You stumbled upon reigning dukes and sovereign princes; and as for Embassadors and Ministers Plenipotentiary, Secretaries of Legation, Marshals, Generals, and Aides-de-Camp, they were so numerous as to be scarcely worth counting. Even at the present moment, when the abolition of the gambling-tables has robbed Aachen of its chiefest glories, a stranger can hardly help being stricken with the high-sounding names of the hotels, and the aristocratic manners of the waiters and chambermaids. An *ober Kellner* at Aix gives himself the airs of a Count of the Holy Roman Empire. Hotel des Empereurs, Hotel des Trois Couronnes, Hotel des Embassadeurs, Hotel du Congres, Hotel de la Paix, are still among the signs of now second-rate inns. They all, I surmise, date from the halcyon days of the Congress; days, although forty years and more have elapsed, still fondly remembered by the landlords of Aix-la-Chapelle; days when an autocrat would occupy the first floor, and a grand duke would be glad to put up with a couple of rooms *au troisieme*; days when all the livery-stables were full to overflowing, and imperial and loyal carriage-horses and chargers were as expensively, if not as sumptuously, lodged as the Roman tyrant's horse which he made consul.

The affairs of Europe were being settled at Aix-la-Chapelle. The hyperbole of Napoleon at the Pyramids was reversed; for, from the summit of the great Dom-Kirch where Charlemagne lies buried, History looked down upon the Forty Thieves, dividing the spoils of the enormous empire of Bonaparte. Or perhaps Clown and Pantaloon in the pantomime, squatting on the stage, and sharing the plunder of a poulterer's shop, would be a fitter simile: "Two for me, and one for you," says Clown. "Here, I want the Rhenish Provinces," cries Prussian Pantaloon. "Austria, you shall have Lombardy and Venetia." "Hallo! Russia's run away with the Grand Duchy of Warsaw!" exclaims Austria. "Stop thief!" yells Castlereagh (afterward Clown), and not meaning the protest in the least. "Who'll have Saxony?" "Here's Belgium going a begging. Stop; give it to the Dutchman, if he'll stand some Schiedam." "You may take what you please," says England very quietly, "and settle your knaveries how you please, so long as you do not touch *my* little peculium. I've got Malta, and the Ionians, and Gibraltar, and Heligoland, and lots more islands all over the world, and I mean to stick to them, right or wrong, fair weather or foul." This is how the rogues go on in the pantomime, and this is how they went on at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle. Vienna was only the rehearsal. Laybach and Verona were after-clap Congresses, summoned to "cut" the piece, and make it work ship-shape. Harlequin had lost his bat, and was bound in fetters by the evil genius. Yet even the certainty of his durance could not quiet the guilty consciences of the emperors and the kings. "Here's somebody coming," falters Clown on the stage, clutching his purloined goose. "Oh, dear, here's a policeman," quavers Pantaloon, cramming his cribbed sausages into his pocket. "Donner und Blitzen!" screeches Austria, at Aix, turning as white in the face as his own coat; "I see the shadow of Achilles." "By St. Sergius and St. Alexander Newsky," answers the Czar—whose complexion, by the way, only a minute ago, was suffused with a greenish hue—"you are a fool and a coward, O Kaiser! That which you take for Achilles is but the *eidolon* of the little child at Schonbrunn yonder—the boy-king of Rome."

And, collected, curt, phlegmatic, and confident, there moves among the crowned robbers at Aix-la-Chapelle, one greater than them all—one who, though cold, obtuse, obstinate, and ungenerous (he might have saved the life both of Murat and Ney by raising but his little finger) was still an honest man—F. M. the Duke of Wellington. Arthur Wellesley wants to steal no precious diadem from a shelf to put it in his pocket. Arthur doesn't care to be a king of shreds and patches. Arthur bargains for no scraps and pancake edges of territory. Arthur has a very shrewd and practical appreciation of his own interest, and a remarkably keen eye to the main chance. To be a duke, to have Strathfieldsaye, to be field-marshal, commander-in-chief, colonel of two or three regiments, constable of the Tower, chancellor of Oxford, Knight of the Garter, prime minister, these are quite enough for the modest Arthur; and, on the whole, form perhaps a condition preferable to that of a lieutenant in a marching regiment, the son of a straightened Irish earl, and whom the Countess of Mornington calls her "ugly son." With what an astonishing amount of base and senseless adulation has this perfectly trustworthy, straight-forward, clear-sighted, clever, selfish man been bespattered! He knew remarkably well on which side his bread was being buttered, and adhered to the buttered side with commendable pertinacity. His public hands were clean—albeit in private he was a cool, resolute *roue* and gamester. His motto should have been "Excelsior;" for he was continually mounting, knowing that at the top of the mountain was fortune, and a coronet, and a field-marshal's *baton*. As a minister—a Tory minister—he justly earned the hatred of the English people; and in his decline he commanded respect only because he had lived so long that his cotemporaries had forgotten his misdeeds, and another generation had grown up, too young to remember anything but the fame of his great achievements. In his last days, in his last rides up Constitution Hill, Duke Arthur had passed into the mythical state; and as a myth the mob capped and bowed the knee to him. I only wonder, seeing that he was never known to do a kindly or charitable action to any human being, that he has not been nicknamed, since his demise, "Arthur the Good."

The exquisite Castlereagh moves about with the Duke at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle. Although not the observed of all observers, as his colleague is, there are a great many notabilities here to observe him. His refined urbanity, his gentle speech, his winning and fascinating manners, his witty repartee, his fluent French, his plain blue frock, conspicuous in its unadorned simplicity among gorgeous uniforms and court-suits, all plastered with stars and *crachats* of brilliants, are all commented upon with amazement and admiration by the *elite* of the Congress. "Milor Castlereagh" is deservedly a lion. The grandees don't know anything about what he has done at home, about his little achievements in Ireland, twenty years before, as the colleague and chief counsellor of the monsters who put down the Irish Rebellion by means of drawing and quartering, and pitch-capping, half-hanging, and flogging miserable peasants, until their bowels gushed out. They don't know how popular he is, in England, with Mr. Brougham, and Mr. Bentham, and Major Cartwright, and Mr. Cobbett; how, when the ear heareth his name, it is blessed in Paddington and Spitalfields and Soho and Clare Market, among the ragged, wretched, ruffianly, wicked, wicked Radicals, who in their benighted ignorance presume to think that the nation is overtaxed, that the corn-laws are cruel, that the pension and sinecure lists are abominations, and that a reform in Parliament is the principal thing needed to remedy the public grievances. The glorious battle of Waterloo was fought, and Napoleon was sent to St. Helena; and the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle was held in order that our Parliament might *not* be reformed, that corruption, in the shape of pensions and sinecures, might be made perpetual, and absolutism in general eternal. And mark this well; that every single result intended to be accomplished by that glorious battle, and by all these renowned Congresses, has been in 1830 and 1848 utterly frustrated, demolished, and scattered to the winds.

Wellington and Castlereagh's master at home can't see into futurity. He rubs his fat, wicked old hands to think that the detested Corsican usurper is chained to a rock, and that he can once more use cream-colored horses to his state-carriage in lieu of the black ones adopted by his papa (the maniac), when the upstart broke into Hanover and seized the sacred cream-colors for his own parvenu coach. There is great joy and merriment at Carlton House and the Pavilion. See the old Regent sitting up in bed, without his wig, in a greasy nightcap and quilted-silk bed-jacket, and an old soiled kid-glove of the Marchioness's hung by a ribbon round his neck; a cold chicken, champagne, and brandy—plenty of brandy—are by his bedside. He is always guttling and guzzling, and in his yacht, crossing the Irish Channel, will be gormandizing goose-pie and whisky, while the messenger is on his way to tell him that his wife is dead. He maunders about his "dear Arthur," as he calls the Duke. When the news of the battle of Waterloo was brought to him, he was dining out, in St. James's Square, and going into the balcony, tossed off a bumper of brandy, and hallooed, in tipsy exultation, to the mob. For years afterward, whenever he reaches a certain stage of drunkenness, he begins to vapor about his own martial exploits—he who never saw more of campaigning than the manœuvers of a dandy hussar regiment at Wormwood Scrubbs—and actually deludes himself into the vinous belief that he was at Waterloo, and under the incognito of a German colonel in the thick of a charge upon Milhaud's cuirassiers. This is the first gentleman in Europe—the man for whose behoof the battle of Waterloo was specially fought. Let us look at him for a moment, and then give him a wide berth, spitting on the ground meanwhile. *Non ragionam di lor, ma guarda e passa.*

And the man with the tortoiseshell spectacles? Come, I see that your patience is pretty nigh exhausted. I have traveled all the way from the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle to the bedroom of the Prince Regent of England, and as yet have neglected to enlighten you as to why the man wore tortoiseshell spectacles, and what he did when he wore them. He we back to the Congress, and you shall know all about it.

They couldn't be settling the affairs of Europe all day and all night long. They were obliged to knock off work, and to take a holiday sometimes. It was for this reason that Aix-la-Chapelle assumed, during the session of the Congress, the aspect of Bartholomew Fair in its noisiest days. The camp-followers far outnumbered the regular army. By the side of the grandees who were partitioning the Continent among them was a horde of brilliant parasites and hangers-on. There reigned a carnival of dinners, balls, *fetes champetres*, gambling-parties, promenades, picnics, and flirtations. Flechier's account of the merry-makings which accompanied the sanguinary "grands jours d'Auvergne" would make a fitting pendant to the carousals of the Congress of Aachen. It was a tremendous time for the cooks. The *chefs*, the *sous-chefs*, the *marmitons*, the whole tagrag and bobtail of the kitchen, foolish fat scullions and all were in their glory. Now *entrees* were invented to celebrate the festival. *Rissoles a la Protocole; Souffles a l'Acte Additionelle; Purees a la Pacification Europeenne; Beignets a la Sainte Alliance; Bouchees aux Souverains Allies*, were devised by diplomatically-minded cooks. I am not quite certain, even, whether Nesselrode pudding and *Kramousky a la Russe* do not date from the Congress. The sovereigns and the princes, and the marshals and the embassadors, brought their wives and daughters with them, or at least their mistresses. There was a *beau monde* and a *demi monde* under the shadow of the old Dom-Kirch. The greatest dames and the greatest demi-reps in Europe were there.

It was in this conjuncture that the man with the tortoiseshell spectacles made himself remarkable. Beyond the spectacles, of which more anon, there was, however, nothing very peculiar about his personal appearance. He was a short, thin, little man, apparently about fifty years of age, clean-shaven, high-dried, and of a sallow complexion. He dressed plainly, generally in a bottle-green surtout, nankeen smalls, and speckled gray-silk hose, and wore a nut-brown wig. In his shirt-frill he carried a large diamond, set as a brooch. He was slightly lame, and walked with the aid of a gold-knobbed cane, and when he snuffed, the stimulus was taken from a malachite box. The spectacles he wore were certainly curious. They were very large, and the lenses appeared to have a slight yellow tinge, which gave the orbs beneath a jaundiced and not very pleasant appearance. They were encircled with rims and furnished with appendages of tortoiseshell, very broad and handsome, but, to say the least, unusual. The man with the tortoiseshell spectacles spoke English, French, Italian, and German with equal purity—the first language perhaps with greater fluency and decision than the other three; and he gave himself out to be an American. At this period the Americans were prime favorites in Europe. The English were glad that they had just concluded peace with them, and, according to their custom, bore no malice to the gallant people with whom they had been fighting. The foreigners were in love with the brave Yankees because Commodore Decatur had done the English so much mischief, and the veterans of the Peninsula had got the worst of it at New-Orleans, and the United States were a Republic too far off to interfere with the Holy Alliance and absolutism. For these reasons Major Sprott, as the man with the tortoiseshell spectacles called himself, became a universal favorite. He went everywhere. He occupied an entire suite of rooms on the first floor at one of the best hotels, for which he paid a fabulous rent. He gave sumptuous dinners. He got up a ball at least once a week at the Conversation House. He organized picnics. He presented the ladies with magnificent bouquets. He was full of anecdote and dry quaint humor. He was a bachelor, but was understood—for all his fifty years and nut-brown wig—to be *au mieux* with the Russian princess Schmutzikoff and with Mademoiselle Catin of the French theater. To the ladies with whom he was on such terms he gave ruby bracelets and *rivieres* of diamonds. Major Sprott became the vogue. Major Sprott was the fashion. Had he proclaimed himself an Englishman, embarrassing questions might have been asked as to his belongings; for in our tight little island, the art of finding out "who's who" is pursued to an inconvenient degree of perfection. But his character of American saved him from cross-examination, and was an indubitable passport for him. Besides, Aachen, like most other German baths, has always been a free-and-easy kind of place in the way of introductions; and a man who can pay 200 thalers a week for a first floor, and who gives away good dinners and diamonds, seldom runs the risk of being looked at askance.

Play ran high—mountains high, indeed—during the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle. The pig-headed King of Prussia and the stiff-and-starched Austrian Kaiser did not gamble, but the archdukes did; and the British nobility only regretted that the comparatively tame and milksop games of *roulette* and *trente et quarante* reigned supreme in lieu of hazard. The impulsive Czar of Russia, when he was not raving religious mysticism, was far from averse to a bout at the green table. The great Duke played heavily, and lost or won his handfuls of Napoleons with unvarying equanimity. The embassadors looked upon card-playing as an essential part of diplomacy; and, to be sure, some pretty little secrets of state have from time to time been revealed over the *tapis vert*.

Was it not one night, or rather early morning, in Paris, that, playing at the Dutchess de Loynes', Talleyrand took out his watch, remarked that it had stopped, and asked what time it was?

"Just four," said a bystander.

(They played deep and late at the Duchesse de Loynes'.)

"Has the Prince de Conde," asked Talleyrand, in his imperturbable manner, "any children beyond the Duc d'Enghien?"

"What nonsense you are talking!" put in the Duchess. "You know all the great houses in France by heart, and that the Duke is the only son."

"*Alors*," said M. de Talleyrand, putting down a trump, "*la maison de Conde est finie.*"

At that same hour and moment the Duc d'Enghien had been shot to death at Vincennes.

Major Sprott was an inveterate gamester. *Il jouait gros jeu.* The highest stakes were powerless to make him flinch. There were, as I have hinted, public gaming-tables at Aix-la-Chapelle in those days; and the Major looked in for two or three hours every afternoon at the Kursaal. As a rule, although a careless player, he won largely: one night he carried away 3,000 Napoleons; on another he broke the bank, which was limited to 5,000. But it was observed he never approached the *roulette* table, addicting himself always to the *rouge et noir* or *trente et quarante*—a game which, as you should know, is played with cards, and in no way depends upon the treacherous revolutions of an ivory ball.

After all, these attendances at the Kursaal were only *pour se distraire*. It was in private that Major Sprott made his largest gains. At *lansquenet*, at *piquet*, at *ecarte*, at whist, at *vingt-et-un*, he was unconquerable. He always won, and that, too, by seemingly the most indifferent play. At loo he is said to have amassed enormous sums. It was impossible to bring against him the slightest accusation of foul play; but at last the grand-dukes and the embassadors, whose pockets he emptied, began to look with some uneasiness upon the terrible American. He didn't play on a system; he scarcely looked at his cards; and yet he always won.

There was at this time at Aix a dashing adventurer of Irish extraction, whose real name is believed to have been O'Kelly, but who called himself the Baron de Kolli. He had been mixed up in the mysterious and disreputable intrigue by means of which the British Government endeavored, but unsuccessfully, to liberate Ferdinand of Spain (the Virgin's petticoat embroiderer) from the clutches of Napoleon at Bayonne. The Baron de Kolli had come to Aix on the chance of something turning up in the way of adventure or of swindling, and lived from hand to mouth, like a high-mettled gamester as he was. He could not gain admission to the patrician society in which Major Sprott was a welcome guest, but the Kursaal was open to every body who had a decent coat to his back; and to the Kursaal, and to the *trente-et-quarante* table the Baron de Kolli came afternoon after afternoon, playing a little when the odds were favorable, but occupying himself much more with watching the game of the Man with the Tortoiseshell Spectacles.

It chanced one day that, as Major Sprott was bending across the green baize to stake a handful of Napoleons on the rouge, one of the strings which, beside the tortoiseshell, confined the spectacles to his head, became loosened, and those appendages slid off his nose and fell on the floor. He stooped rapidly to pick them up; but the Baron de Kolli had been beforehand with him. He had placed the heel of one of his Hessian boots on the glasses, and crunched them into a hundred fragments.

Major Sprott (he had won the stake, by the way) looked extremely disconcerted, and turned toward the Irishman, as if for an apology; but the latter coolly whispered,

"I did it on purpose. You may pick up the pieces, and put them in your pocket, if you like. I think I've spoilt your little game, my darlint."

Major Sprott angrily shrugged his shoulders, muttered something about "an awkward boor," and pocketing his winnings, turned to leave the room, when the Baron de Kolli laid his hand on his wrist.

"You'll just go on playing, my jewel," he whispered—"just for one little half-hour. I want to see how you'll get on without those cat's-back barnacles of yours. If you don't, I declare I'll pick a quarrel with you, and blow your brains out before sunrise to-morrow."

The Baron de Kolli looked as though he could be as good as his word, and Major Sprott went on playing without his tortoiseshell spectacles. He staked low, till the Baron whispered to him that, unless he put on the Napoleons a little faster, he should be compelled to carry out his promise. At the end of half an hour, Major Sprott had lost 800 Napoleons.

"And now," he said familiarly, taking the Major's arm, "we'll just stroll to the *roulette* room, and see what they're doing there."

"Tush! I don't want to be ruined," quoth Major Sprott. "I play to win, and not to lose, Baron. Here, come this way; and we'll settle this little matter outside."

They walked into the garden of the Kursaal; and when they had reached a secluded nook, the American said,

"I suppose you're not overburdened with worldly wealth, Baron?"

"I am as poor," he replied, "as Job, or a gentleman, could well be."

"I thought so. Well, you have broken my spectacles, and spoilt, as you say, my little game; and, besides, you have killed the goose that laid the golden eggs. I could easily leave you baffled and uncertain; but I like peace and quietness, and would rather not have a spy watching my movements. Here are five rouleaux, each containing a hundred Napoleons, for you to hold your tongue for forty-eight hours, by which time I shall be across the French frontier. Will that do?"

The Baron bowed, and protested his eternal gratitude. The Major gave him the money, which he lost within a fortnight at *roulette*.

As for Major Sprott, he discharged his bill at the hotel, and, leaving a handsome gratuity for the servants, left Aix the next morning in a post-chaise for Belgium. He forgot, however, to bid farewell to the Princess Schmutzikoff and Mademoiselle Catin; and after his departure it was discovered that the rubies and diamonds he had been so liberal a dispenser of were all paste.

As for his tortoiseshell spectacles, and the connection between those apparently harmless aids to weak sight and his enormous gains at cards, that little mystery was not cleared up until ten years afterward. In 1825 a man named Gougenheim was tried before the Criminal Court of Assize at Cologne, charged with half a dozen acts of forgery and swindling. He made, after conviction, a clean breast of it; and, as is usually the case with repentant rogues, volunteered the confession of a great many crimes of which he had never been suspected. It appeared that, at the time of the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, he had been in a large way of business as a manufacturer of playing-cards. Thousands of packs of the "Devil's books" were wanted to assist the Congress at their deliberations, and Gougenheim made them all. He had been for a long time, and in multifarious nefarious transactions, in league with the pseudo-Major Sprott, a Polish adventurer, who had spent many years at the French galleys. The two worthies hit upon a very notable device. On the engraved backs of the cards Gougenheim placed certain cabalistic marks, denoting their color and value, quite invisible to the naked eye, but discernible by means of a powerful magnifier. And the tortoiseshell spectacles were simply very strong magnifying glasses. How Kolli ever got an inkling of the fraud was never discovered; but a large fortune had been realized by the tortoiseshell spectacles before the disappearance of Major Sprott. Ere he finally levanted, however, he contrived to swindle his confederate out of his share of the plunder; and, weighing all the pros and cons of the matter, and judging him by a purely human standard, I incline to think that Major Sprott, or whatever his name was, has every right to be reckoned as a Great Man.

GEN. EWING'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE BORDER, KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 31, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. C. W. MARSH, *A. A. G., Department of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.*

SIR: Some commanders of detachments engaged in the pursuit of Quantrell are still out after his scattered forces. In advance of their return, I submit a report of the raid, which in some respects may be deficient, for want of official information from them.

Three or four times this Summer the guerrillas have assembled to the number of several hundred, within 20 or 30 miles of the Kansas border. They have threatened alternately Lexington, Independence, Warrensburg, and Harrisonville; and frequent reports have reached me from scouts and spies that they meant to sack and destroy Shawnee, Olathe, Paola, Mound City, and other towns in Kansas near the eastern border. I placed garrisons in all these Kansas towns, and issued arms and rations to volunteer militia companies there. From trustworthy sources I learned, toward the last of July, that they were threatening a raid on Lawrence, and soon after they commenced assembling on the Sni-bar, in the western part of Lafayette County. I at once ordered a company of infantry, which was then coming down from Fort Ripley, to stop at Lawrence, which they did for more than a week, and until after the guerrilla force had been dispersed by a force I sent against them. From this time, though constantly receiving information as to their movements and plans, I could learn nothing of a purpose to make a raid into Kansas. Their forces were again scattered in small predatory bands, and I had all available forces in like manner scattered throughout the Missouri portion of this district, and especially the border counties, besetting their haunts and paths.

Quantrell's whole force was about 300 men, composed of selected bands from this part of Missouri. About 250 were assembled on Blackwater, near the eastern border of this District, at least 50 miles from the Kansas line, on the 17th and 18th. I am informed by Maj. Ross, M. S. M., who has been scouting in the southwest part of Saline county, that the rendezvous was there. Lieut. Col. Lazear, commanding two companies of the 1st Missouri, at Warrensburg, heard on the morning of the 20th, that this force had passed the day before 12 miles north of him going west, and moved promptly after them, sending orders to Major Mullins, commanding two companies of the same regiment at Pleasant Hill, to move on them from that point. On the night of the 19th, however, Quantrell passed through Chapel Hill to the head of the middle fork of Grand River, eight miles northwest of Harrisonville, and fifteen miles southeast of Aubrey, the nearest station in Kansas. There he was joined on the morning of the 20th by about 50 men from Grand River and the Osage, and at noon set out for Kansas, passing five miles south of Aubrey at 6 p. m., going west. Aubrey is 35 miles south of Kansas City, and about 45 miles southeast of Lawrence. Kansas City is somewhat further from Lawrence.

Captain Pike, commanding two companies at Aubrey, received information of the presence of Quantrell on Grand river at 6½ o'clock, p. m., of the 20th. He promptly forwarded the information up and down the line, and to my headquarters, and called in his scouting parties to march upon them. One hour and a half later, he received information that Quantrell had just passed into Kansas. Unhappily, however, instead of setting out at once in pursuit, he remained at the station, and merely sent information of Quantrell's movement to my headquarters and Capt. Coleman, commanding two companies at Little Santa Fe, 12 miles north of the line. Capt. Coleman, with near 100 men, marched at once to Aubrey, and the available force of the two stations, numbering about two hundred men, set out at midnight in pursuit. But Quantrell's path was over the open prairie, and difficult to follow at night, so that our forces gained but little on him. By Capt. Pike's error of judgment in failing to follow promptly and closely, the surest means of arresting, the terrible blow was thrown away—for Quantrell never would have gone as far as Lawrence, or attacked it, with a hundred men close on his rear.

The first dispatch of Capt. Pike reached here, 35 miles north of Aubrey, at 11½ p. m., the second an hour later. Before 1 o'clock Maj. Plumb, my Chief of Staff, at the head of about 50 men (which was all that could be got here and at Westport), started southward, and at daylight heard, at Olathe, 25 miles from here, that the enemy had passed at midnight through Gardner, 18 miles from Lawrence, going toward that town. Pushing on, Maj. Plumb overtook Capt. Coleman and Pike, six miles south-east of Lawrence, at 10½ o'clock, Friday, the 21st inst., and by the light of the blazing farm-houses, saw that the enemy had got six miles south of Lawrence, on their way out of the State. The enemy were overtaken near Palmyra, by Maj. Plumb's command, to which were there added from 50 to 100 citizens who had been hastily assembled, and led in pursuit by Gen. Lane.

By this time the horses of our detachments were almost exhausted. Nearly all were young horses, just issued to the companies, and had marched more than sixty-five miles without rest and without food from the morning of the 20th. Quantrell had his men mounted on the best horses of the border, and had collected fresh ones going to and at Lawrence, almost enough to remount his command. He skillfully kept over a hundred of his best mounted and best trained men in the rear, and often formed line of battle to delay pursuit, and give time and rest to the most wearied of his forces. By the time our scattered soldiers and citizens could get up and form line, the guerrillas' rear guard would, after a volley, break into column, and move off at a speed which defied pursuit. Thus the chase dragged through the afternoon, over the prairie, generally following no roads or paths, until eight, when Quantrell's rear guard formed line of battle three miles north of Paola, and twenty miles from where they entered the State. A skirmish ensued, the guerrillas breaking and scattering so that our forces in the darkness lost the trail, and went into Paola for food and rest, while search was being made for it.

Lieut. Colonel Clark, 9th Kansas Volunteers, with headquarters at Coldwater Grove, was in command of the troops on the border south of Little Santa Fe, including the stations at Aubrey, Coldwater Grove (13 miles south of Aubrey), Rockville (13 miles south of Coldwater Grove), Choteau's Trading Post (15 miles south of Rockville), and Harrisonville. There were two companies at each station, but the force out patroling rarely left fifty men in camp at each post. He received Captain Pike's message as to the gathering of Quantrell's forces on Grand river, on the night of the 20th, and at once sent for the spare troops at Rockville and Trading Post to march up to Coldwater Grove. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 21st, he received a dispatch from Captain Coleman, at Aubrey, saying that Quantrell had crossed into Kansas; and he set out with thirty men, following Quantrell's trail nearly to Gardner, and thence going south to Paola, reaching there at 5 p. m. With this command, and a force of perhaps fifty citizens, and a part of Captain Beuter's Company of the 12th Kansas Infantry, which had been garrisoning Paola, he prepared to attack Quantrell at the ford of Bull Creek, three miles south of Paola, toward which he was then retreating. But Quantrell, on coming within four or five miles of that crossing, soon after dark, formed line of battle, as I stated above, broke trail, turned sharp to the north, and dodged and bewildered the force in waiting for him, as well as that in pursuit. These troops at the ford returned to Paola about the time the command which had followed Quantrell reached there. One of the parties in search of the trail found it five miles north of Paola, and reported the fact to Lieut.-Col. Clark, who was then ranking officer there, at between one and two o'clock. He was slow in ordering pursuit, which was not renewed until day-break. He at that time sent Capt. Coleman forward, with thirty men of the 9th Kansas, which he himself had brought to Paola, and forty of the same regiment which had got there from the Trading Post at about two o'clock that morning, and about seventy militia, chiefly of Linn County. He marched soon after himself with the troops which had followed Quantrell the day before.

Half an hour before Major Plumb started from Kansas City on the night of the 21st, Capt. Palmer, 11th Kansas, was sent by him from Westport with fifty men of his company down the line to near Aubrey, where he met a messenger from Capt. Coleman, directing re-enforcements to Spring Hill, at which point he struck Quantrell's trail and followed it to within seven miles of Lawrence. Thence learning that Quantrell had gone south, he turned south-east; and at Lanesfield (Uniontown) was joined by a force about eighty strong, under Major Phillips, composed of detachments of Captain Smith's Company, E. M. M., Capt. Killen's, 9th Kansas, and a squad of the 5th Kansas. This latter force had been collected by Major Thacher at Westport, and dispatched from there at noon on Friday the 21st via Lexington, Kansas. The command of Major Phillips, thus increased to 130, pushed south-east from Lanesfield, and struck Quantrell's trail about sunrise, five miles north of Paola, and but a little behind the commands of Coleman and Clark.

Major Thacher, commanding at Westport, when news arrived that Quantrell was returning by way of the Osage Valley, took the rest of the mounted troops on the upper border (Co. A, 9th, and E, 11th Kansas, numbering 120 men), and moved down the line. He struck Quantrell's trail below Aubrey, immediately in the rear of Lieut.-Col. Clark's command.

Quantrell when after dark he had baffled his pursuers, stopped to rest five miles North-East of Paola, and there, after midnight, a squad of Linn county militia, under Capt. Pardee, alarmed the camp. He at once moved on, and between that point and the Kansas line his column came within gunshot of the advance of about 150 of the 4th M. S. M., under Lieut.-Col. King, which had been ordered from the country of the Little Blue, in Jackson county, down the line to interrupt him. The advance apprised Lieut.-Col. King of the approach of another force. Skirmishers were thrown out, but Quantrell, aided by the darkness and the broken character of the prairie, eluded the force and passed on. Lieut.-Col. King was unable to find his trail that night.

The pursuing forces thus thrown behind, Quantrell passed out of Kansas and got to the timber of the middle fork of Grand River in Missouri, near his last rendezvous before starting, about noon of the 22d, an hour in advance of the head of the pursuing column. There his force scattered. Many dismounted, or worn out through fatigue or wounds, sought concealment and safety in the fastnesses of that region. About 100 moved down Grand River, while the chief part of the force passed north-east towards Chapel Hill. Our forces divided in like manner at that point, Major Plumb and Major Thacher following the main body.

On the 20th of August I went to Leavenworth on official business. The dispatches of Capt. Pike were not sent to Leavenworth until 8 a. m. on the morning of the 21st, because the telegraph offices at Leavenworth City and Fort Leavenworth close at 11 p. m. for want of relief of operators. I received those dispatches and the one announcing that Quantrell had passed through Gardner going toward Lawrence, not until quarter to 11 a. m. on the 21st. There was no cavalry stationed at Fort Leavenworth, though five companies of the 11th Ohio were outfitting for Fort Laramie, but without arms.

There was one company at Leavenworth City just receiving horse equipments. Arms and horse equipments were issued at once, and at 1 p. m., I started from Fort Leavenworth with near 300 men of these companies. News reached me at Leavenworth City of the burning of Lawrence, and of the avowed purpose of the Rebels to go thence to Topeka, I thought it best to go to De Soto, and thence, after an unavoidable delay of five hours in crossing the Kansas River, to Landsfield. Finding there, at daybreak, that Quantrell had passed east, I left the command to follow as rapidly as possible, and pushed on, reaching, soon after dark, the point on Grand River where Quantrell's force had scattered.

Lieut.-Col. Lazear, with the detachments of the 1st Missouri from Warrensburg and Pleasant Hill, numbering about 200 men, after failing to find Quantrell on Blackwater, on the 22d, encountered him at noon of the 23d, on Big Creek, broke up his force, and has since had five very successful engagements with different parties of his band.

The pursuit of Quantrell, after our forces had caught up with him at Brooklyn, was so close that he was unable to commit any further damage to property on his route, but was compelled to abandon almost all his horses, and much of the plunder from the Lawrence stores; and since he reached Missouri a large part of his men have abandoned their horses and taken to the brush afoot. The number of equipments so far captured exceeds 100, and the number of participants in the massacre already killed is fully as great. The most unremitting efforts are being made to hunt down the remainder of the band before they recover from the pursuit.

Familiar as many of Quantrell's men were with our prairies—unobstructed as to course by any roads or fords—with a rolling country to traverse, as open as the sea—to head off his well mounted, compact, and well disciplined force, was extremely difficult. The troops which followed and overtook him south of Lawrence, without a co-operating force to stop him, were practically useless from exhaustion; and the forces which did not follow, but undertook to head him, failed, though they nearly all exerted themselves to the utmost to accomplish it. There were few of the troops which did not travel 100 miles in the first 24 hours of the pursuit. Many horses were killed. Four men of the 11th Ohio were sun-stricken, among them Lieut. Dick, who accompanied me, fell dead on dismounting to rest. The citizens engaged in pursuit, though they were able generally to keep close upon the enemy between Brooklyn and Paola, killing and wounding many stragglers and men in the rear guard, were without the requisite arms, organization, or numbers to successfully encounter the enemy.

Although Quantrell was nearly eleven hours in Kansas before reaching Lawrence, no information of his approach was conveyed to the people of that town. Capt. Pike, at Aubrey, sent no messenger either to Paola, Olathe or Lawrence, one or the other of which towns, it was plain, was to be attacked. Capt. Coleman, on getting the news at Little Santa Fe, at once dispatched a messenger to Olathe, asking the commanding officer there to speed it westward. That officer, not knowing in what direction the guerrillas were moving, sent a messenger out the Santa Fe road, who, when nearly at Gardner, hearing that Quantrell had just passed through there, returned to Olathe.

With one exception, citizens along the route, who could well have given the alarm, did not even attempt it. One man excused himself for his neglect on the plea that his horses had been working hard the day before. A boy living ten or twelve miles from Lawrence begged his father to let him mount his pony and, going a by-road, alarm the town. But he was not allowed to go. Mr. J. Reed, living in the "Hesper neighborhood," near Eudora, started ahead of Quantrell from that place to carry the warning to Lawrence, but while riding at full speed, his horse fell and was killed, and he himself so injured that he died next day.

Thus surprised, the people of Lawrence were powerless. They had never, except on the occasion referred to above, thought an attack probable, and feeling strong in their own preparations, never, even then, asked for troops to garrison the town. They had an ambulance of arms in their city arsenal, and could have met Quantrill on half an hour's notice with five hundred men. The guerrillas, reaching the town at sunrise, caught most of the inhabitants asleep, and scattered to the various houses so promptly as to prevent the concentration of any considerable number of the men. They robbed the most of the stores and banks, and burned one hundred and eighty-five buildings, including one fourth of the private residences, and nearly all the business houses of the town, and, with circumstances of the most fiendish atrocity, murdered one hundred and forty unarmed men, among them fourteen recruits of the Fourteenth regiment, and twenty of the Second Kansas Colored Volunteers. About twenty-four persons were wounded.

Since the fall of Vicksburg, and the breaking up of large parts of Price's and Marmaduke's armies, great numbers of Rebel soldiers, whose families live in Western Missouri, have returned, and being unable or unwilling to live at home, have joined the bands of guerrillas infesting the border. Companies, which before this Summer mustered but 20 or 30, have now grown to 50 or 100. All the people of the country through fear or favor, feed them, and rarely any give information as to their movements. Having all the inhabitants, by good will or compulsion, thus practically their friends, and being familiar with the fastnesses of a country wonderfully adapted by nature to guerrilla warfare, they have been generally able to elude the most energetic pursuit. When assembled in a body of several hundred, they scatter before an inferior force, and when our troops scatter in pursuit, they reassemble to fall on an exposed squad, or a weakened post, or a defenceless strip of the border. I have had seven stations on the line from which patrols have each night and each day traversed every foot of the border for 90 miles. The troops you have been able to spare me out of the small forces withheld by you from the armies of Gens. Grant, Steel and Blunt, numbering less than 3,000 officers and men for duty, and having over 25 separate stations or fields of operation throughout the district, have worked hard, and (until this raid) successfully in hunting down the guerrillas, and protecting the stations and the border. They have killed more than a hundred of them in petty skirmishes and engagements between the 16th of June and the 20th inst.

On the 25th inst. I issued an order requiring all residents of the counties of Jackson, Cass, Bates, and that part of Vernon included in this District, except those within a mile of the limits of the military stations and the garrisoned towns, and those north of Bush Creek and west of Big Blue, to remove from their present places of residence within fifteen days from that date—those who proved their loyalty to be allowed to move out of the District or to any military station in it, or to any part of Kansas west of the border counties—all others to remove out of the District.

When the war broke out, the district to which this order applies was peopled by a community three-fourths of whom were intensely disloyal. The avowed loyalists have been driven from their farms long since, and their houses and improvements generally destroyed. They are living in Kansas, and at military stations in Missouri, unable to return to their homes. None remain on their farms but Rebel and neutral families, and practically the condition of their tenure is that they shall feed, clothe, and shelter the guerrillas, furnish them information, and deceive or withhold information from us. The exceptions are few—perhaps twenty families in those parts of the counties to which the order applies. Two-thirds of those who left their families on the border and went to the Rebel armies have returned. They dare not stay at home, and no matter what terms of amnesty may be granted, they can never live in the country except as brigands; and so long as their families and associates remain, they will stay until the last man is killed, to ravage every neighborhood of the border. With your approval, I was about adopting before this raid, measures for the removal of the families of the guerrillas and of known Rebels, under which two-thirds of the families affected by this order would have been compelled to go. That order would have been most difficult of execution, and not half so effectual as this. Though this measure may seem too severe, I believe it will prove not inhumane, but merciful to the non-combatants affected by it. Those who prove their loyalty will find houses enough at the stations, and will not be allowed to suffer for want of food. Among them there are but few dissatisfied with the order, notwithstanding the present hardship it imposes. Among the Union refugees it is regarded as the best assurance they have ever had of a return to their homes, and permanent peace there.

To obtain the full military advantages of this removal of the people, I have ordered the destruction of all grain and hay, in shed or in the field, not near enough to military stations for removal there. I have also ordered from the towns occupied as military stations a large number of persons either openly or secretly disloyal, to prevent the guerrillas getting information of the townspeople, which they will no longer be able to get of the farmers. The execution of these orders will possibly lead to a still fiercer and more active struggle, requiring the best use of the additional troops the General Commanding has sent me, but will soon result, though with much unmerited loss and suffering, in putting an end to this savage border war.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient serv't,
THOS. EWING, JR., Brig.-Gen.

THE BARBARISM OF SLAVERY.—The following incident is one worth noting by the collector of facts for future histories of the Great Rebellion: The Rebels, on the 30th of June last, passed through Wellsville, York County, Pa., and were greeted with tumultuous sympathy by the Copperhead men and women of the town. Three days afterward, an unarmed negro was quietly passing along the street, when these same sympathizers raised the cry of "horse-thief," and one of them pursued him with a gun. The negro quietly submitted, and was walking along with his captor, when five more men, armed to the teeth, came up, and one of them, named Jeremiah Spohr, deliberately and without a word, shot him. The negro fell, when Spohr shot him a second time as he lay upon the ground. The party then dragged the still living victim by the heels with a strap into a field, where they proceeded to bury him. Observing that he still moved, one of them tried to cut his throat, but the knife used was too blunt; whereupon a rifle was discharged into his head, and the poor wretch at length ceased to breathe. The body was left on the ground. A week afterward a coroner's jury caused the arrest of the murderers, who frankly acknowledged their guilt; but the Grand Jury ignored the bill against them. The correspondent who sends these particulars states that the prosecutors are Republicans, and the defendants Copperheads. York rejoices in a Democratic majority of about 3,000.

TOBACCO IN CANADA.—R. J. Carpenter writes from Prince Edward County, C. W., that tobacco is becoming an important crop in that county. This year some fields look finely, but others are wasting for rain. But no doubt the success this year will induce a larger quantity of land to be devoted to this article, as Fall wheat has not been raised for some years on account of rust, winter-killing and insects. The Spring Wheat is slightly injured by insects, but on the whole is an average yield.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

American Institute Farmers' Club.

TUESDAY, Sept. 8.—The meeting to-day was smaller, and the business almost entirely devoted to "Letters from the People," read by SOLON ROBINSON, and the comments elicited upon them, which occupied an hour pleasantly, when the Club adjourned to visit the Institute Annual Fair, which is now open at the Academy of Music. The following are the leading points discussed:

Pruning Grape-Vines.—JAS. W. HARMON, Cape Elizabeth, Maine, although far north, has found that people in that State need not do without grapes. Vines grow rampant—the Concord the most so, and he wants advice about Summer pruning, as, he says, "about all the books we get treat on the management of grapes in hot-houses, which the mass of the people cannot go into."

He is recommended to procure Dr. Grant's monthly paper, called "Landmarks," published at Iona, near Peekskill, N. Y. He will find more practical information in this work by reading and studying the illustrations, upon all that relates to tree and vine-planting and pruning, than in any one book yet published.

Farming in Kansas—Farm Pests—Moles and Gophers.—H. A. WILCOX, Manhattan, Kansas, says:

"I am a farmer in Riley County, Kansas, located on the Kansas River. Our lands are excellent, well adapted to produce any crop that will grow in this latitude; but we have sundry drawbacks, in the shape of vermin, which destroy much that is raised. Among these are the Gopher and the Mole. Both burrow under ground, and in our rich light soils, perambulate in every direction, eating the roots, and thus killing vegetation. Many fields of sweet potatoes, which flourish finely and produce abundantly here, and many of the common, or Irish potato, are nearly destroyed by these animals; and many other crops are more or less injured by them. In many cases, in spite of all our efforts, our gardens are nearly destroyed by them.

"Now if your Club or any of your correspondents can tell us through THE TRIBUNE, of any way by which we can effectually and cheaply destroy, or drive away these pests from our fields, and thus save the labors of our hands, you will do us a great favor; and as very many of our farmers read your reports, the information will be widely disseminated. Were they a visible foe, we could better contend against them; but since, like the Copperheads of our county, they work insiduously under ground, or in the dark, we find it difficult to rid ourselves of their hated presence. Can you aid us?"

To this it is replied that Mr. W. will find the opinion of this Club about moles in the proceedings of last week—that it is doubtful about the policy of exterminating them, since they do not destroy vegetables by eating, and their burrowing is after vermin of a more destructive character than themselves. But as gophers are potato eaters, and "full of all manner of mischief," as the aforesaid Copperheads, they may be exterminated by any means that will produce the desired result. Nothing but death will stop the mischief, and it may be effected by the same means in either case, that is the use of sulphur. The manner of using it for the destruction of gophers is to dip rags in melted sulphur, and tie a small one to a stick and light it, and thrust it as far as possible into the gopher's hole. The sulphurous gas which it forms, being destructive to all animals, will kill the gopher if he is there.

Grafting Wax.—Wm. H. H. Lyman, Richfield, Mass., says grafting wax made as follows is the best that he ever saw:

"One pound good beef tallow, 2 pounds good beeswax, and four pounds white transparent rosin; melt all together slowly, pour into cold water, and with greased hands work thoroughly, like shoemakers' wax. It will not melt in hot weather nor crack in cold."

Fire Blight, Borers, Mildew, and other matters.—From an Illinois farmer, who thinks some people write letters to see their names in print, which he does not; but as he always reads the talk at the Club, he will read his letter, if we will print it; so here it is, or some of its statements condensed:

"The sun-blight is easily cured by cutting off every twig, and burning them, from apple and pear trees; by doing so you will burn at least one worm, if no more. I had supposed that you Eastern Yankees had found out long before this that it is small white worms that eat from the end of the twig down to the pith. I have taken out four from one twig; by burning them you will get rid of the blight. To stop and kill the borers, put old rags, or anything, round the trees that will hold steam, and pour boiling water on; the steam will kill the borers. My method is, pour scalding water up about the branches of apple, peach, and plum trees, when the blossom buds are nearly full, and I am not troubled with the curculio. To keep gooseberries from mildew, or blast, set your bushes where you can feed a plenty of hots and chickens under them; they keep the ground loose under the bushes and the insects off, and at the same time enrich the soil. Now, about plowing: I plow deep in the Fall season, and shallow in the Spring season. I got the best crops by doing so. I would like to have some Chinese sorgo analyzed, so as to exactly get the constituent parts. I can make sugar, molasses, or brine from the cane. By stripping the blades off five weeks before pressing the cane, it will not make anything but brine; by stripping the blades off three weeks before pressing, it will not make molasses that is fit for use, but more like brine. I am a well wisher to your Club, and give my respects to all its members, provided there are no Copperheads among them."

We can assure our friend that the Club is clear of this breed of animals, for such have no sympathy with those who seek to advance the condition of the people in all that tends to fit them for freemen.

Locust Borers.—J. H. WILCOX, Darien Center, Genesee County, N. Y., writes, Aug. 31: "A few weeks since the leaves of a thrifty young locust tree turned yellow and began to fall. On looking for the cause I discovered at its foot a quantity of what appeared to be sawdust. Examining the trunk I found it pierced with a multitude of holes, from which came the pulverized wood at the foot. Finding the tree dying, I cut it down and surgeon-like commenced a process of dissection. I found passages innumerable running longitudinally and connecting with the holes on the outside of the trunk. It was in fact well nigh destroyed. The next think was to look for the destroyer. In these passages I found not what I expected, the flat-headed tree-borer, but a winged bug or beetle with six legs, about three-quarters of an inch long, with sharp head armed with nippers, which the microscope showed to be very formidable. The insect is entirely new as a tree-borer, and I therefore inclose specimens for Dr. Trimble to examine."

Dr. TRIMBLE replied: The gentleman is mistaken in supposing this beetle to be the real destroyer. The borer, which is very common in locust trees, is a worm, and has changed into the form in which Mr. W. found them in his tree. Many very valuable locust trees have been destroyed by borers, and a remedy would be hailed with much satisfaction.

Disease of Cherry Trees.—Mr. Wilcox also says: "Two of my cherry trees have died recently. The bark cracks open and the wood dries up, and this process goes on from year to year until the tree is completely girdled, and then dies. Can any one of the Club state the cause?"

WM. S. CARPENTER said it had been ascribed to a too rapid growth and hard freezing. If that is the cause a decrease of fertility would be a remedy.

The Potato Disease.—Mr. Wilcox also says: "I have a sure remedy for the potato rot, but thinking it may not be applicable to any one's potatoes but my own, I do not deem it advisable to make it known."

The old Illinois farmer, previously spoken of, is sure that change of seed every three or four years, and early planting, will produce potatoes without fail.

He also recommends planting upon a poor soil.

In answer to this, a Montgomery County, New-York, Farmer thinks if potatoes are planted in good soil, early as the land can be prepared, and manured by placing coarse manure upon the surface, that a large crop can be produced without rot. He also thinks it much better to apply all coarse manure, straw stalks, etc., directly to the surface of plowed fields, for any crop, than it is to compost these substances to get fine manure to apply in the hill.

Flax Culture.—A farmer of Marion, Ill., says: Having had my eyes open with regard to the necessity of the Western farmers growing something out of which to produce clothing that will be cheaper than the cotton, and also something that we can ship without having to pay so much for freight as to consume all the profits, I have decided to propound to you the following questions:

1st. What amount of flaxseed is necessary to be sown to the acre to produce the most and the best lint?
2d. Best mode of rotting or watering?
3d. Value of dew-rotting or water-rotting?
4th. The amount of flax straw an acre will produce?
5th. The amount of switched lint 100 weight of straw will produce?
6th. The price current of switched lint; also the price of common linen?
7th. Is there a horse-power machine for breaking flax?
8th. What are the price and terms of the largest size?
9th. Whom shall I address in order to purchase a breaking machine?
10th. Information with regard to switching, scutching machines, &c.?

SOLON ROBINSON.—I will answer some of these questions briefly:

1. One bushel, unless the land is very strong, then two pecks.
2. The flax for rotting or rotting should be spread on grass land, and if in dry warm weather, early in the season, it ought to be spread on low meadow land; if late in the season, any grass land is suitable. At any season if the year it should be spread thin, not more than one pound to two feet running measure. It should be allowed to remain until the fibre turns silver grey, then turn and let it remain until the other side is like the first. In turning, a pole is used from eight to ten feet long.
3. Dew rotted most valuable.
4, 5 and 6. One year with another, one acre of good corn land will yield one ton of rotted or retted straw, an average of from ten to twelve bushels of seed, and an average of from 400 to 450 pounds of lint (if the most improved machinery is used in dressing), which is now worth in this section 25 cents per pound.
7 and 8. Yes. A machine capable of dressing 2,500 pounds of flax straw in ten hours, can be sold at the factory, ready for shipment, at $335; and the second size, capable of dressing 1,500 pounds of straw, at $255. A third size, capable of dressing from 600 to 800 pounds of straw per day, at $155. The smallest size weighs about 300 pounds and can be run by hand.
9. Sandford & Mallory, New-York City.
10. Ask them to send you one of their pamphlets, and you will know more than you do now.

Rain-Clouds in Summer.—From John Jervis, Danville, Ind., says: "In an article headed 'Crops in the West,' given in the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE Aug. 21, I notice that a correspondent at Dongola, Illinois, says:

"Rain, according to the careful observations of Professor Blodgett and others, has been found to visit the United States in what may be called rain-belts, each being about two miles wide."

Your correspondent does not state at what season of the year Professor Blodgett's rain-belts reach the United States, but as he subsequently gives an account of the condition of the crops in his section of the State, and frequently refers to the rain-belts in connection with the crops, it is presumable that he and the Professor have an idea that the belt system of rain is a Summer institution.

Living in a country having but little difference in the elevations and depressions of the surface, I have seen many a rain-storm commence forming, and after having formed, leave the district over which its formation took place, and pass over the country in an easterly direction, covering a belt from three to five miles in width, and after traveling from fifty to sixty miles, totally pour itself away, leaving a clear sky.

So far as my observation extends, those Summer rain-storms are from three to five hours in perfecting their formation, and the longer they are in forming the more extensive is the rain-cloud and the longer time it takes to expend itself. And I have made the further observation, that, prior to such formation, there comes from the south a strong gale of wind, which usually rises between 8 and 10 o'clock a. m., and which must calm off by 3 p. m., or there can be no rain that day. I have often known such gales to come three and four days in succession before calming off at the proper hour to allow of the formation of the rain-storm; and when it did, the formation commenced directly west of the lucky meridian, with the eastern edge of the cloud not over five miles from the observer, and the western not further off than ten.

As an illustration of the foregoing, let me give you a short account of the meteorological phenomena that came within my observation on Saturday, Aug. 22.

A pretty stiff gale blew from the south the night before and calmed off by 7 o'clock in the morning. About 8 o'clock I noticed a rain cloud forming in the northwest, and soon it began to develop electricity sufficiently to cause thunder, but at 10 o'clock the cloud dissipated, leaving a clear sky; and almost immediately the wind again commenced coming from the south, or rather from a direction west of south, and blew a stiff gale until 3 o'clock p. m., when it again calmed off. And it was not 30 minutes until a storm cloud commenced forming in a west by north direction, and the hither edge was not over five miles from my point of observation, and the farther edge still above the distant tree tops which hid the horizon from sight. The additions to this cloud were made from the north, south, and west, but not from the east. About 4 o'clock it commenced thundering, and until 6, it seemed to stand and grow toward the north and south—the western edge of the cloud having grown out of sight and past the tree-tops in the west during the first hour. Soon after 6 it commenced coming from the place of formation, and in less than 30 minutes a storm of rain, hail, thunder, and wind was expending its fury upon us in a manner unequaled this year.

The width of the cloud—if we are to measure it by the width of the rain that fell—was precisely five miles, from north to south; that of the hail-belt was nearly one mile, and of the wind two miles. The hail and wind kept a central position in the storm-cloud. And now comes the curious part of the history. Fifteen miles west of where I first saw the cloud there was no rain on Saturday, and by the time the storm reached the eastern edge of this county—some eleven miles distant—the hail had ceased to fall, and the whole cloud had precipitated itself upon the earth before traveling thirty miles from the starting point.

I have no particular theory about the matter, and only state the facts; but it will be a long time before Prof. Blodgett or your Illinois correspondent can make me believe that the rain-belt which passed over Danville, Ind., on last Saturday was ever out of the United States. I see more or less of those rain-storms form every year. The season for their formation in the manner stated is from the middle of May to the 1st of October. And the direction of the storm after the completion of the formation (after a south wind) is eastward and invariably at right angles with the wind.

August Frosts.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I have condensed and arranged the following information from the monthly reports of some eighty of the observers of the Smithsonian Institution received by the Agricultural Department, believing that such a general view would be interesting to your readers.

No frosts were reported in the New-England States, except in Windham and Essex Counties, Vermont, on the 17th, 18th, and 28th, and they were very light, doing no damage.

In New-York, we hear of them in St. Lawrence County, on the 18th, very light also. None of the counties bordering on the lakes report any.

In Pennsylvania, Center, Washington, and Bedford, only report light frosts in low situations, on the 26th, 27th, 30th, and 31st.

But the Western States were less fortunate. In Ohio, Franklin County reports "quite a frost" on the 30th and 31st. Licking reports "slight frost," on the 26th; "doing some injury," on the 30th, and "frost again" on the 31st, "making *six* frosts in June, *two* in July, and *three* in August!" Wood County reports "very severe frosts" on the 30th and 31st. Columbiana, light frosts on the 30th and 31st. Champaign, "very light" on the 27th, "frost and ice" on the 30th, and frost again on the 31st. In Ashtabula, "light frost," on the 31st; and in Scioto, Geauga, Cuyahoga and Hamilton it seems unknown.

From MICHIGAN only two counties report—Monroe, "pretty severe frost" on the 30th; and Washtenaw, "heavy frost" on the 29th, and "another hard frost" on the 30th.

In INDIANA, it appeared in St. Joseph County "slight" on the 26th, and "hard" on the 30th. Buchanan, "heavy frost" on the 29th. In Henry, "severe" on the 30th and "considerable" on the 31st. In Floyd, "could write on fences and boards" on 30th and 31st.

In ILLINOIS, Grundy County reports "heavy" on the 30th and "white" on the 31st. Winnebago, "light" on the 29th, but "severe" on the 30th; none on 31st. Knox, "slight" on 25th, "frost and ice" on 30th. Scott, "hoar frost" on the 30th. Hancock, "light" and "very light" on the 25th; none later. La Salle reports "light" on the 29th and 30th. Madison, "light," and only "in some localities," on the 30th only; and Peoria, only "in country," on 28th and 29th, "light frost." Morgan County also had a "light frost" on the 29th and 30th.

IOWA was touched more heavily. Johnson County, on the 25th and 29th, "light frost on low grounds"; but Clinton County reports "light" on the 25th, and "heavy black frost," with "ice on low grounds," on the 29th, "white" on the 30th, and "slight" on the 31st. Dubuque County reports "severe white frost" on the 29th, and "more moderate" on the 30th.

MINNESOTA reports a circle of at least 50 miles, around St. Paul as visited with "heavy white frost with ice," on the 29th—none later.

FROM MISSOURI.—Cass County reports "light frost in low places" on the 24th, 25th and 29th; and Lewis County reports "a severe frost" on the 25th—"the first frost ever known here in this month."

NEBRASKA sends only one report—from Washington County—"heavy frost" on the 29th.

KANSAS also reports from Riley County, "a frost"—"the first"—on the 30th.

Reports of the damages done vary much, according to the hopes or fears of the reporters. But it is to be hoped that if later frosts, and more severe ones, do not occur, much may be saved that now appears to be lost.

A. B. G.

Talk About Fruit.

THURSDAY, Sept. 3.—The Fruit-Growers' Club to-day was pretty well attended, and a number of specimens of apples and pears upon the table elicited remarks, of which we report a few of the leading points.

Apples from Iowa.—A plate of Iowa apples, sent in as Benoni, were only recognized by one member, Wm. S. Carpenter, and by him only from the appearance of the calyx, being so entirely different in size, form, color, and taste, from the same kind grown in this vicinity. This is a common thing in fruit grown at the West. We have seen a still greater change in the Bellefleur than in those specimens of the Benoni. It is in consequence of these changes that names get confounded, and people sometimes disappointed; for it is not always the case, as in this, that the fruit is improved by the change of location. It is a good plan to exchange specimens for the purpose of examination and comparison.

What is a Good Baking Apple?—Fine specimens of Willis Sweetings, presented by Mr. Hicks of Long Island, from the locality where it originated, and was long known as "The Pear Tree Lot Apple," elicited remarks from several persons as to its excellence as a baking apple. Mr. Judd thinks it one of the best he ever saw, as it is, when well cooked, a solid mass of delicious sweetness. Mr. Carpenter thought the Westchester county Pound Sweeting the best baking apple in the whole collection. It also bakes into a mass of jelly, and grows large—specimens often weighing a pound; color, red striped. Mr. Carpenter and others spoke of the Golden Sweeting of Connecticut, as one of great excellence, and Mr. Field spoke highly of the value of sweet apples as food for man and beast. He thought there was no better, nor more satisfactory dish than one composed of bread and milk, and rich baked apples, and the members all agreed that sweet apples should be more grown, and people encouraged to substitute them in place of other food, both for economy and health. Doctor Trimble was willing to concede all in favor of apples, but wanted the club to remember that this is the season of peaches. Mr. Judd said peaches were too expensive for common people—a farmer had just told him that he sent in 30 bushels, and his net returns were $4 60 a bushel—$138 for a single cart-load.

Apples Prematurely Ripe.—Mr. CARPENTER stated that he had observed that the apples this year appear to be ripening prematurely, and are very much affected by worms. Several other persons made the same observation, and that the apple crop in this section is likely to be a very light one, particularly for Winter fruit.

How to Plant Apple Trees.—Mr. JUDD suggested to the Club the propriety of adopting as a subject for discussion, how to plant apple trees.

Mr. FIELD thought some information may be elicited, but no rules could be adopted that would suit all localities, and there is no one who follows a given rule that does not sometimes fail.

Moving Evergreens.—Mr. CARPENTER said that he had never failed in transplanting evergreens, and one of his rules is never to allow the roots to become dry. He prefers the month of August, but can remove them safely in any of the Summer months. Sometimes it is necessary to strip off all the leaves to insure them. He has lately moved some arbor vitæs that are twenty feet high.

Grapes—Varieties—Diseases.—Among the grapes on the table was one sort from John Fiske, Hollister, Mass., called the August Pioneer, which we thought about the meanest of the whole family. Some of the members thought it not quite as bad as the Charter Oak, which it resembles.

A light red grape from Plainfield, N. J., exhibited as from a cultivated wild vine, was thought to be a Diana, or possibly a seedling from that variety.

Hartford Prolifics, well grown, and colored but not fully ripe, were on the table.

Mr. CARPENTER said that his grapes had been pretty well trimmed by single berries rotting and drying.

Mr. FIELD said that on Long Island nearly all of the Catawbas have rotted, about half of the Dianas, many of the Concords, some of the Isabellas, none of the Hartford Prolifics, Delawares, and To Kalons. Some vineyards were swept by the rosebugs, from which the Isabellas suffered most, the Concord partially, and Hartford Prolific and Delaware none. This is an important matter, since the rosebugs have become such a pest.

Dr. NEWBERRY said that he plants Maiden Blush Roses among his vines, and the rose bugs all collect upon them at first, and he hires children to gather and destroy them, and thus saves his grape blossoms from destruction. He also thinks lime an excellent preventative of rot, applied upon the surface of the soil.

SOLON ROBINSON read the following letter from Geo. W. Campbell:

"DELAWARE, Ohio, Aug. 29, 1863.

"MY DEAR SIR: I noticed in THE TRIBUNE a week or two since, that some person had brought before the Farmers' Club some leaves of the Isabella vine covered with warty excrescences, the cause of which was not understood by Dr. Trimble, nor any one present. I send you herewith by mail some leaves which I suppose to be affected in the same way, and will remark that I regard it as an evil which may become serious in vine-growing. I first observed this appearance two years ago upon a Taylor Bullitt vine, and carefully opened many of the excrescences, but found only a small, yellowish atom, partially surrounded by a fine, yellow dust. This atom I supposed to be the egg of some insect, which produced a wound upon the leaf while depositing it, and which afterward caused the warts or tumors in question. In subsequent investigations, with the aid of a microscope, I found that the little atom inside the excrescence was alive, and the yellow dust its eggs, which were in great numbers. These eggs soon became minute aphides, so small as to be absolutely invisible to the naked eye. These aphides swarmed in myriads upon the leaves and young stems of the vine, but only rested when they came upon the upper surfaces of the young leaves, just starting from the terminal shoots of the vine. There they become fixed, and inserting their beaks into the young leaf, draw their sustenance from its juices. At the same time, by a continual scratching motion with their feet, they produce an irritation which causes the leaf to thicken and form a hollow excrescence below, and at the same time to rise up around, and completely bury the little invaders. In a few days they undergo a transformation, and commence laying eggs in turn, which are soon swarming to produce others, apparently *ad infinitum*. I have also occasionally found in these excrescences small, brown chrysalids, from which were hatched small, black flies, or gnats, but have not yet been able to establish any connection between them and the excrescences or aphides."

Mr. CAMPBELL also sent drawings of the insect, largely magnified, which were examined with much interest, and the microscope showed some of the warts to contain a full nest of the animals alive and kicking.

Dr. TRIMBLE, Mr. FIELD and others, said that they had observed the same things here upon grape-vines, and also upon several forest trees.

SUPER-PHOSPHATES.—We have tried several kinds of Super-Phosphates, so-called, and believe them all valuable; but our judgment approves those which are made of raw or unburnt bones, like that of Baugh & Sons, Philadelphia. Burning the bones does and must destroy—that is, expel and waste—certain valuable constituents; and, though it is urged that leaving them unburned leaves certain useful properties or constituents in an insoluble condition, this need not be so. It cannot but be practicable to render the whole of the substance of the bones ready to be taken up by growing plants after a few weeks or months' incorporation with the soil, and this merit is claimed for the Super-Phosphate of the Messrs. Baughs.

As to the positive value of this and all other fertilizers, opinions will and must differ, for obvious reasons. Perhaps the soil of no two fields in America is composed of *exactly* similar ingredients: hence no two stand in exactly equal need of a certain element of which they are deficient. Thus Messrs. Baugh and Sons, in their new pamphlet now before us, calculate that twenty loads of ordinary stable manure will cost $25 when spread upon the land, and be worth no more than 300 pounds of their Raw-Bone Super-Phosphate, which costs $8. There may be fields of which this is true; there are doubtless others whereof it is not near the truth. Our general advice to farmers with regard to Fertilizers runs thus: 1. Use all the ordinary farm-yard manures you have. 2. Make as much more by digging muck and composting as you can. 3. Buy as much more as you can pay for; but use small quantities of any particular fertilizer, until by actual experiment you have determined that it is what your soil needs. Under these rules, we advise all who own fields that have been mowed or pastured several years, yet had no bone or bone-material applied to them, to give the Super-Phosphate of Messrs. Baugh & Sons a fair trial.

RUMORS FROM RICHMOND.

The Camps Around Richmond—Speculations upon the Movements of Gen. Lee's Army—Two Versions of War—Proposed Attack by Land and Sea upon Washington—Arming the Slaves.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13, 1863.

The arrivals of companies and regiments by railroad for the last fortnight, have been so frequent that the country around Richmond has assumed, I am told, the aspect of a flying camp, filling up one day and emptying the next, but always full of activity and business. Some of these regiments looked as if they were mostly composed of recruits, while the bronzed faces of others showed them to be veteran soldiers enured to the hardships of military life. The camps of the Rebels being surrounded by pickets, it was difficult to obtain information as to their actual positions.

My informant tells me that meeting two soldiers who were going to town on an errand, he received for answer to his questions that they belonged to Col. Osborne's regiment from the West; that they had fought under Gen. Johnston, and were now going to fight under Gen. Lee. They seemed much pleased with the change, for they said the discipline under Johnston was very severe; that the rations were better in the East than in the West, and the chances of getting a glass of whisky now and then far greater. This is about all the information they could give to my informant.

From this, it would seem as if Gen. Lee's army has been or is to be re-enforced with the fragments of the routed Rebel army from the West—thus realizing the plan of a great concentration of all the Rebel forces on one point, with a view of striking a great blow on the Potomac, and perhaps of occupying Washington. This revision of Gen. Lee's plan, though the most popular among the Richmond people, whose vanity is considerably flattered by the prospect of taking Washington and hoisting the stars and bars on the Capitol, is not, however, the only one prevalent in Richmond.

There is a class of well-informed people inclined to the belief that the purpose of the military movements now going on is not the strengthening of Gen. Lee's army, but the partition of the Confederate forces between three States—South Carolina, Georgia, and Virginia, abandoning for the present Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, which would be thus left to themselves. By this plan it is supposed that the Confederates, would place the three-year Union armies upon a narrower circle, and, having less to defend, would be as strong now, on a smaller compass, as they were at the beginning of the war on a larger one. In this project the war would be merely defensive, and all intention of an invasion on a larger scale given up.

The greatest secrecy being observed as regards the military movements of the Rebel armies, it would be difficult, I think, to ascertain the exact truth between these two versions, both of which may have been suggested as well by the necessities of the position held by the Rebels as by a knowledge of the intentions of the Rebel Government on that subject. I infer that all opinions on Gen. Lee's movement must necessarily be uncertain and hazardous, and ought to be received with a great deal of reserve.

As I have said before, the most prevalent opinion in Richmond is that Gen. Lee is to march at the head of one hundred thousand men (portions of whom have been taken, it is said from Bragg's and Johnston's armies) upon Washington, and, if that city is too strongly defended, upon Maryland. It is said also that the march would have already begun had it not been that the two iron-clads now building in England are not yet ready. There is a rumor which attributes to Gen. Lee an intention of making a simultaneous attack by land and sea upon the Federal capital, and he is represented as still entertaining the hope of doing so before Winter sets in. My informant tells me that whether the English iron-clads come or not, the idea of the Rebel Government is to make a combined attack by land and sea at some point, with the fleet which is now gathering at Wilmington.

The military operations of the last fortnight have not been favorable to the promulgation of the national measure, which was to declare the arming and emancipation of 400,000 blacks, and incorporate them in the ranks of the Rebel army. It seems that the Government is not yet quite ready to handle this delicate question, prefering to leave it to the States which are supporting its views, and helping it in the realization of the plan. For instance, the Alabama Legislature has recently passed a resolution—26 against 12—for the enlistment of the slaves in the army, and it is expected that the State of Mississippi, in which that question is discussed by the local papers, will do the same. Beauregard at Charleston, and Lee in Virginia, are receiving and arming all the blacks offered to them by the misguided patriotism of some planters, and when such patriotism is lukewarm, impressment is applied to the unfortunate race with a readiness not always free from violence.

You will see by these facts, which are of public notoriety, that if the arming of negroes has not yet assumed the shape of a national measure, it is practically carried out in several States without any protest, and as an inevitable necessity. In this way public opinion is becoming gradually accustomed to a change in the social position of the blacks, and is paving the way for one still greater.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Last Ditch Abandoned for the Woods and Wilderness—Affairs in Texas—Peace Proposition Rejected—A Gloomy State of Affairs Generally.

The Richmond papers of the 11th inst. contain the following:

"BETTER DIE THAN BE CONQUERED."

The Whig has an editorial article under the head of "Better Die than be conquered," which reveals a consciousness that, with all their boastings, the Rebels feel their cause is lost. *The Whig* threatens that in the last resort the Rebels will "take to the woods and the wilderness, like savages, and there fight against hunger and cold" as long as they may be able.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS—INFLUX OF SLAVES, &C.

A dispatch from Mobile, 7th inst., gives the following in reference to affairs in Texas:

"Excellent wages are paid in Texas for field hands. Negroes sell at from $3,000 to $4,000 each. Upward of 100,000 slaves have arrived from Louisiana and Mississippi. Planters and speculators are going beyond Shreveport to purchase or hire.

"Good beef on the foot sells at 8 cents per pound; vegetables are cheap; cattle bring $30 a head; coffee 35 cents per pound; silver, five dollars in currency at Brownsville, Texas.

"Planters are cheerfully according tithes to the Government.

"Pendleton has been elected Governor by a small majority. Herbert, Sexton, and Branch are elected to Congress.

"Military matters are quiet. The people and troops are prepared to repel invasion. The Indians on the frontier are troublesome.

"An average of 14 vessels are constantly off Galveston, blockading the harbor. Great confidence is felt in Gen. Magruder.

"The crops in Texas are unprecedentedly large. Wheat and corn enough are raised to supply the western bank of Mississippi for two years to come, if not a grain is sown in the interval. The Summer has been very dry.

"Cotton picking commenced in August. About one hundred and fifty thousand bales of the old crop are now in the State."

A "PEACE" PROPOSITION REJECTED.

In the Virginia Senate, on the 10th, there was a protracted debate on a series of resolutions introduced by Mr. Collier, proposing to submit an address to the Northern States in favor of some sort of conference or arbitration looking to peace. In support of his resolutions, Mr. Collier said he "did not believe that Virginia had done all that could have been done to avert the war," but this was indignantly resented by the Senate, and the resolutions were indefinitely postponed by a vote of 38 to 1.

A bill to outlaw Rebel deserters has been introduced in the Virginia Senate. A bill has also been reported authorizing the receipt of Confederate States Treasury notes in payment of taxes and other public dues to the State.

A bill to exclude from citizenship all who, since April, 1861, held office or rendered service under the United States authorities, or under any illegal or usurped Government, has been noticed in the House of Delegates.

THE PRICE OF GOLD.

The Whig says:

"The brokers quote the premium for gold as follows: buying rate $10 (ten for one); selling rate $12@$13. Parties who sell gold on commission are offering it at $9 premium or ten for one, and silver at $7 premium. It is said by those conversant with the market, that the demand for gold at this time is so limited that any considerable amount offered for sale would not find a purchaser at $10. The business is confined at present to small amounts. The legislature will shortly decide the question whether the traffic in gold, in this State, shall be suppressed or not."

ENLISTMENT OF NEGRO SOLDIERS URGED.

A correspondent of *The Appeal*, writing from Bragg's army, says:

"Notwithstanding the critical objections of the press to the thought of employing our slaves as soldiers, I see no reason to withdraw my opinions expressed in the letter of Tuesday, with the conditions attached. *Obsta principiis* is, ordinarily, applicable only to times of peace. I am willing to employ any means supplied by God and nature to avert the alternative of slavery, even, if need be, the imitation of the old Roman self-martyrdom of falling upon our own swords."

FROM THE SOUTH SIDE.

Why Ewell didn't "Bag" Kelley—Johnson, Rhodes, and Early in Pursuit—Decoy Fires on the Railroad—Kelley's Sagacity and Alertness—Disappointment of Ewell's Men—Their Confident Expectation of Returning Immediately to Pennsylvania.

From Our Special Correspondent.

DARKESVILLE, Va., Aug. 22, 1863.

"All of which I saw, and part of which I was." Therefore, with your permission, I will throw a few clear rays of light on at least an episode or two of another remarkable Rebel campaign. Veracious history can hurt neither side, even though the side from which we derive it may seem to us the wrong one. THE TRIBUNE'S philosophy is, I am sure, of too unsentimental a sort to look a gift horse in the mouth.

After Lee had crossed the river, on the heels of the battle of Gettysburg, and was moving up the Valley, Ewell, who was following Hill, and who had learned that Brig.-Gen. Kelley (it is not true that he has recently been made a Major-General) was pressing cautiously but steadily on his rear, was ordered to "lay over" at Darkesville to watch Kelley—to ascertain his force, and make sure of his intentions. The first was easy to do—there were 14,000 men, with 16 pieces of artillery. But in so sharp a game, to discover beforehand the moves of so cool, wily, and experienced a player as Gen. Kelley, seems to have been a problem surpassing even the acknowledged powers of his bold and quick-witted antagonist. Nevertheless, Ewell did set a cunning trap for the fourteen thousand.

He ordered Gen. (Georgia) Johnson to advance upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (Gen. Kelley's trust, and post of honor), with 4,000 men—Jackson's old division—and to make a furious demonstration against its track and bridges with torch and blast—all, of course, with the assured expectation of bringing on an engagement with Kelley, who, it was believed, would rush rashly to the rescue of his dear railroad.

Early and Rhodes remained in the rear, about five miles apart, and almost within speaking distance of Johnson, ready to fall upon Kelley with their entire force as soon as he should be fairly in the trap. The work of destruction was kept up all day and night, in the persistent hope that Kelley would be attracted by the glare of flames and the uproar of explosions. Finding, however, that their programme presented nothing sufficiently novel or attractive to draw that old stager to see the show, Rhodes and Early now joined forces with Johnson, with the design and expectation of "bagging" Kelley by a flank operation, principally to be effected by Rhodes, by way of the Romney road.

But Gen. Kelley, with his characteristic sagacity, had anticipated their every movement, and by his thorough knowledge of the country, and his habitual celerity of movement, had easily slipped through their fingers; so that they, seeing that the game had got away, gave up the chase, and followed Lee up the valley, to the grave dissatisfaction of their troops.

And thereby hangs the moral of this narrative; for so confident were the men of Ewell's Corps that they were to return to Pennsylvania, and so jubilant in that impression, that fellows of Early's command ran continually from the ranks to inquire of passing citizens and country folk where Johnson was, and if their advance had yet recrossed the Potomac. When they learned the truth, their chagrin was freely manifested; for they had exulted in the hope thus squelched; and their bands, drums, and fifes had expressed in animated strains the promise that possessed them. They had not believed in any retreat. Their sure impression had been that the present movement was an independent one, having Kelley for its object—that Hill and Longstreet were to take care of Meade, and that their own destination was back again into Pennsylvania.

But of this more in another letter, in which it will be my province to demonstrate Why Meade Did Not Bag Ewell.

Why Meade Didn't "Bag" Ewell—Ewell and Meade at Ashby's Gap—The Ewell Ghost at the Meade's Theatre—Three Tremendous Guns—Ewell Vanishes—His Forced March—The Desperate Devotion of Early—Hampton's Broken-down Cavalry.

From Our Special Correspondent.

DARKESVILLE, Va., Aug. 21.

I sing of Ewell. I who lately sang of Kelley, how he slipped through Ewell's net, now sing how Ewell left great Gen. Meade waiting to fling fresh salt upon his tail, that gray old crow being flown.

You perceive that even in this land of desperate nakedness and starvation, we dally with the muse between the raids—

Tuni mutum meditamur arena.

No sooner had that sly old fox, Kelley, laughing at the cunning railroad trap that Ewell had set for him, "stole away" to the west, than all the roads being free on both sides and in front, Ewell pushed forward with the divisions of Rhodes, Johnson and Early, straight to Martinsburg, and thence in killing time—such a forced march as used to make the leather fly from the galled foot of the Old Stonewall Brigade—to Winchester, whence he struck off to the south-east, by Berry's Ferry for Ashby's Gap, hoping by that shortest route to penetrate the ridge in time, and follow in safety after Hill and Longstreet. But Meade was there before him, and with a great force held Ashby's and Manassas Gaps, and Front Royal. Ewell, you see, had coquetted too long with Kelley.

Now, if you or I, Mr. TRIBUNE, were an illustrious strategist and a trenchant commander, and the country had been congratulated on the wisdom of the Government which had placed either of us at the head of the Army of the Potomac, to bag Lee's army and end the war, it seems to me that you or I, being at Ashby's Gap, stopping it up with a big, robust, exultant army, when this Ewell, with a small one, out of breath, and by no means hilarious, wished to pass through—it seems to me, I say, that either of us, not being an illustrious strategist, would have fallen back and let the aforesaid Ewell have his way, *a little way*. But Gen. Meade, having all the illustrious strategy the country requires in such critical predicaments, gave not one inch of ground, but with all his host stoutly held the narrow pass, and waited for Ewell—who could n't squeeze through, you know—to come and attack him. So Ewell seeing he had no choice but to fight for the right of way, drew up in line of battle and confronted our Leonidas *with three guns;* three tremendous and terrible cannons did he plant in position at nightfall, which said as plainly as that sort of blunt and noisy orators can speak, "We open fire in the morning."

All night he sat there, in a spectral light, shaking his gory locks.

In the morning he was gone—three tremendous guns and all.

Whither?

Straight back again to Strasburg—from Strasburg to Woodstock—from Woodstock to Harrisonburg—from Harrisonburg eastward, and a little south, through Swift Run Gap, to Orange Court-House and Gordonsville, where he was safe with Lee and Hill and Longstreet. The audience at Ashby's Gap waited, but the Ghost did not appear again.

In this critical retreat Early's division constituted the rear guard, and marched "in common time," a day behind the main body. Knowing but little of our inscrutable strategy, he of course counted on a furious pursuit and slap-dash attack. He knew not—nor in his desperation does he seem to have cared—at what moment he might be engaged with an overwhelming force. His business was to make a stand anywhere, to save the divisions of Rhodes and Johnson even at the cost of his own. To be "gobbled up" was the pleasant prospect before him; and having made up their minds to that, his men marched with more leisure than pleasure. On Saturday, Early was at Woodstock, while Rhodes and Johnson were crossing at Harrisonburg.

To add to Early's satisfaction, under circumstances so pregnant with promises of renown, he was encumbered with Hampton's broken-down brigade of cavalry—men and horses utterly beaten out by their terrible work from the beginning to the end of the campaign; and yet these, in their turn, were encumbered with great numbers of foot-sore and famished horses captured in Pennsylvania. This brigade of Hampton's had been hotly engaged in the fight at Brandy Station. They then immediately made a forced march to catch up to Lee; and were in the rear, and constantly fighting, all the way from Gettysburg to the river. I'm told it was a sorry sight, to see those fagged Rebels reeling with exhaustion and reaction in their saddles, holding up their own staggering beasts, and dragging after them three staggering others. They were twelve hours behind Early when he left Winchester—and yet all, Rhodes, Johnson, Early, and this head-swimming cavalry, got safely back to Lee. Ignorant of our subtile strategy, they feared at one time they might not.

A Letter From a Tribune Compositor.

The following is from one of our compositors, and the money alluded to is that which this office pays ($4 a week) to the men (or their families) during their service in the Army of the Union. It may not be generally known that THE TRIBUNE has, since September 1, 1862, had in the ranks of the Union Army *thirteen* compositors, to whom it has paid weekly $4. Some of these noble fellows have been killed in battle, while others are now on the field ready and willing to give their lives for the salvation of their country. Since the war began, THE TRIBUNE composing-room, alone, has been represented in the army by no less than *twenty-nine* men, who were employed at case, setting type, previous to their enlistment. The money will be sent, as the noble fellow has an accumulated fund in our hands:

COLLEGE GREEN BARRACKS,
ANNAPOLIS, MD., August 31, 1863.

FRIEND R.: I arrived yesterday from Richmond, Va., having been a prisoner of war since the first day of July. I was taken at the battle of Gettysburg the evening of first day of the fight, at about 5 o'clock (a rough time of it. There were—I have and a pretty [illegible]) captured in the three days' fight, and on [illegible] of the Fourth of July we were started on the grand [illegible] of Lee toward Richmond. It rained all day of the first, and mud was knee deep—a gloomy prospect indeed, [illegible] I felt that Lee's army had been badly whipped, and that gave me a light heart. Well, we were some fifteen or sixteen days on the march to Richmond. We got into town about 3 o'clock in the morning, and were immediately stuck into a tobacco warehouse. We lay there some three or four hours, when we were transferred to Belle Island, opposite the city. It might properly be called Hell Island, for it was as hot, almost, as that last-mentioned place, and we were fed twice a day on less than half rations. At times some were taken off, paroled and sent into the Union lines.

After staying there 37 days, I succeeded in getting away, after suffering all of the worst pangs of hunger. I am now almost unable to move about, being very weak yet from long abstinence, but thank God we get plenty now. Perhaps to-morrow we will be transferred to regular parole camp, about one mile and a half from here.

Mr. R., if there is anything coming to me from THE TRIBUNE Office, can you let me have about $20, as I am in want of a great many things the Government does not furnish us. The Rebels took everything we had except clothing—it was a rascally business. They even searched our pockets, and took all the money they could find, but some of the men were sharp enough to make their money invisible to the evil eyes of the Rebel robbers. Lucky for me, I had none, and if I had had any, I could have secreted it so that they could not have found it.

The boys in this camp are improving in health under the kind care of Major Everett, of the 84th New-York Volunteers, as good and jovial a gentleman as ever wore military straps on his shoulders. When a fresh lot of prisoners arrive from Richmond, it is his business to put clean clothes on them, and banish the lice from the quarters, and thus you see the place is kept clean.

Remember me to all hands in the office.

Acceptance of Gen. Cochrane.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1863.

The Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN, Chairman Convention, &c.

SIR: I am in the receipt of your communication of to-day officially notifying me of my nomination, by the Convention of Union men at Syracuse, for the office of Attorney-General of the State. I need hardly say how much surprised I was to learn from the newspapers that such a nomination had been made. The possession of no office would be agreeable to my wishes, and I fear that my strength will be unequal to the labors of the canvass. Legitimate as are these considerations, yet I find myself insensibly resisting their sway when I reflect that the ticket on which I am placed rests upon a pledge of principle essential, in action, to the preservation of the Union.

I understand that the Convention recognized no distinctive party formations, but avowedly effaced those party lines which restrain and so helplessly prevent all true lovers of their country from co-operating to release it from threatened dissolution. They associated as Union men' pledged, simply, to the reconstruction of the Union and the reinstatement of the Constitution. To effect this, they propose to destroy the Rebellion—the only obstacle in the way—by force of superior arms. Or, in other words, they purpose to conduct a war, nefariously waged against us, to victory, the usual object of war. They also apply to the war the recognized laws of civilized warfare, and declare that the war power, successfully operated by our armies, frees from the control of the enemy his man-servant and his maid-servant, his ox and his ass, and everything that is his, and places all at our disposal, by the only true and sufficient tenure of authority over them. When I entered the army, I avowed my sympathy with the first of these purposes, and, in the Autumn of 1861, I proclaimed before my regiment the second to be, in my opinion, the only means of victory. I have seen no reason to change that opinion, and I now believe that, to suppress the Rebellion, we must beat its armies, and that, to beat its armies, we must exhaust their reserved sources of strength.

The Convention expressed no opinion upon issues which will probably arise at the termination of the war. I think this was wise. They are within the contingently operating influences of war, and upon what state of affairs we shall be required to pronounce, will depend altogether upon the ultimate effects of the war, upon both the North and the South. I, however, exclude from this category the American doctrine that no European Power shall be suffered permanently to imprint any portion of the American Continent. Doubtless, with this exception, upon such issues parties will properly hereafter resume their distinctive action.

I find therefore nothing in the principles of the Convention, with which I disagree. It is the cause of Democracy which it has espoused—not of that nominal Democracy that mouths it for the war, and sympathizes with the Rebels; nor of that caravan Democracy which, chained by committees and cribbed by organizations, is put upon its annual progress, through our streets, for the benefit of the proprietors—but of that Democracy which consists in the conflict of arms for the government of the people assailed by arms; and, until the Rebels against the people and their Government cease from molesting, I will unite with any and all to *compel them to lay down their arms.* Such, in my judgment, is the duty of all War Democrats.

I accept, Sir, the nomination which you have tendered to me.

I am, yours, very respectfully,
JOHN COCHRANE.

MARRIED.

AYMAR—SEYMOUR—On Thursday, Sept. 10, 1863, at St. Paul's Church, Stockbridge, Mass., by the Rev. S. P. Parker, D. D., Frederick S. Aymar of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Mary, youngest daughter of Seth Seymour of the former place.

BURRALL—PORTER—On Wednesday, Sept. 9, at Niagara Falls, by the Rev. Dr. F. A. P. Barnard of Washington City, Stephen E. Burrall of New-York, to Sarah Frederica, youngest daughter of the Hon. Augustus S. Porter of Niagara Falls.

HEWLETT—SANDERSON—At the Pierrepont House, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 6, by the Rev. J. W. Diller, D. D., J. Augustus Hewlett to Mary E., daughter of Lieut.-Col. James M. Sanderson, U. S. A.

IRELAND—PHELPS—In Binghamton, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 26, 1863, by the Rev. Mr. Winslow, David Ireland, U. S. Army, to Miss Sara Phelps.

JENKINS—SHERWOOD—At Sing Sing, on Thursday, Sept. 10, by the Rev. Wilson Phraner, John P. Jenkins of White Plains, to Mary E., daughter of Col. George Sherwood of the former place.

OGDEN—GOODRICH—At Eatontown, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 9, by the Rev. Charles N. Waldron, of Cohoes, N. Y., E. Hudson Ogden, of New-York City, and Mattie L., youngest daughter of O. Goodrich, M. D., of Eatontown.

SWAN—KENDALL—In Longwood, on Tuesday, Sept. 8, by the Rev. J. Lewis Diman, Charles Y. Swan, M. D., of New-York, and Elizabeth Lawrence Kendall of Groton, Mass. No cards.

DIED.

ARESON—At Sing Sing, on Friday, Sept. 11, Jane, wife of Wm. Areson, and daughter of the Rev. Theodolius Clark.

BRONSON—At Saratoga Springs, on Thursday, Sept. 3, Greene C. Bronson, in the 74th year of his age.

BLOSSOM—On Tuesday, Sept. 8, at the residence of his father-in-law, Stephen Smith, esq., Port Chester, Henry E. Blossom, in the 40th year of his age.

BRAINERD—On Thursday, Sept. 10, at Walton, Delaware County, N. H., after a short illness, Sarah Seymour, widow of the late Dyer Brainerd.

COZZENS—On Saturday morning, Sept. 12, at Yonkers, Edward Schenck Cozzens, youngest child of Frederick S. and Susan Cozzens, aged 13 months and 24 days.

CLARKSON—At Flatbush, L. I., on Tuesday, Sept. 8, Catherine E., wife of Matthew Clarkson.

CARSON—At Yonkers, on Thursday, Sept. 10, Willie, son of George W. and Laura A. Carson, aged 8 years.

FERGUSON—At Stamford, Conn., on Monday, Sept. 7, Helen Grace, daughter of the late Edmond Morewood, and wife of John Ferguson.

HEERMANS—At Syracuse, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 8, Annie F., wife of Thos. D. Heermans, and sister of Mrs. Robert Squires, of this city.

JONES—At Oyster Bay, Long Island, on Sunday evening, Sept. 6, Margery F. Jones, relict of the Hon. Elbert Harring Jones, and daughter of the late Samuel Youngs, esq., aged 50 years.

KING—At Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 10, Margaret A., widow of Harman King, in the 78th year of her age.

LEWIS—At Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Sept. 5, Edgar B. Lewis, 19th Regiment, C. V., son of the Rev. William H. and Emeline J. Lewis, aged 19 years and 2 months.

McLAUGHLIN—In Sharon, Conn., on Sunday, Aug. 30, Lawrence Brownell, son of the Rev. D. D. T. and Mary B. McLaughlin, aged 1 year, 5 months and 13 days.

OSTROM—At Fishkill, on Sunday, Sept. 6, John, son of A. P. and Maria Ostrom, in the 19th year of his age.

PIERREPONT—At Canaseraga, on Monday, Sept. 7, William Delancy Pierrepont, in the 17th year of his age, only son of William C. Pierrepont of Pierrepont Manor, Jefferson County, N. Y.

REYNOLDS—At Greenwich, Conn., on Sunday, Sept. 6, Wm. E. Reynolds, in the 57th year of his age.

STOKES—On First day, the 6th inst., at the residence of his father, Germantown, near Philadelphia, Joseph W. Stokes, in the 28th year of his age.

THORP—At Rahway, N. J., on Friday, Sept. 11, Mrs. Virginia A., wife of the late Augustus A. Thorp, deceased.

VAN KLEECK—At Poughkeepsie, on Monday, Sept. 7, Davis Van Kleeck, aged 82 years.

THE MARKETS.

Grain, Provisions, and other Markets.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1863.

ASHES—The market is quiet; small sales of Pots at $... and Pearls at $8 50.

COTTON—The market is more active and is very strong ... an advance of fully 1c. ₱ lb. over yesterday's rates; sales ... 3,000 bales at 69@70c. for Middlings. The Government ... announced for to-day came off, and was very well attended ... the bidding was spirited, and very high prices were realized ... the whole of the offerings were disposed of, viz: 1,150 bales ... (new) Middling Uplands at from 65½@67½c.; and 350 bales S... Island at 80½@84c. One manufacturing house in Providence took 900 bales, and another the balance, at prices within the above range.

COAL—The market for Domestic is firm, the demand ... active, the receipts are liberal, but the ... ₱ ton. Foreign continues ... mense; the wants of the ...; the supply is moderate; the sales ... quote from yard, ...; 450 do. Liverpool Gas Coking, to arrive ... firm and in ..., and 300 tons P. C. Gas Cannel, to arrive, ... are 300 tons; 100 tons Foreign steamer at $6 60, and 85 tons ... on private at $8, cash.

COFFEE is quiet and without material change in price ... though the market may be quoted a very strong one.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for Western and State Flour is fairly active, but less animated, and with light ... rivals, Fresh Ground New State is again firmer, closing at ... advance of 5@10c. ₱ bbl. Old is plenty, and irregular. ... more active. Family brands are in fair demand, especially ... New Flour, which is quite firm; the sales are 16,000 bbls. ... $4 15@$4 60 for Superfine State; $5 30@$5 35 for Sh... State; $5 15@$5 30 for Fancy State; ... ping Ohio; $5 60@$6 85 for Trade and Family brands ... $5 90@$8 25 for St. Louis Extras. Canadian Flour ... firmer, and in fair request; sales of 650 bbls., at $4 90@$5 ... for the low grades of Extra, and $6 15@$7 for Trade and Family Extras. Southern Flour is more active and prices are firmer; sales of 1,700 bbls. at $5 05@$6 30 for mixed to good Superfine Country, Baltimore, &c., and $6 40@$7 ... for trade and family brands. Rye Flour continues in good demand at full rates; sales of 470 bbls. at $4 90@$5 30. Corn Meal is firm, and in fair request; sales of 550 bbls. at $4 ... Jersey, $4 30 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 50 for Brandywine ... store, and $21 75 for puncheons.

FRUIT—The market for foreign dried has been more active since our last report, and Raisins have advanced to $4 ... $4 10 for Bunch, and $4 20@$4 30 for Layers. Other kinds of foreign dried have been in fair request, and prices ruled ... with an upward tendency. We quote New Currants, at ... 14c.; Leghorn Citron, 27½@28c.; Languedoc Almonds, ... 24½c.; Province do., 22c.; Sicily Soft Shell do., 16@17c.; Shelled Almonds, at 32@34c. In foreign green fruit there has been only a moderate business doing, yet at full prices ... We have only to note sales of 300 bags Brazil Nuts ...

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

SUNDRIES.

FEATHERS—No change. We quote:

Western, live Geese, ₱ lb.	48@50c.
Hen and Turkey, ₱ lb.	—@—c.

BEESWAX—The market is rather quiet. We quote:

Southern ₱ lb.	—@—c.
Western, ₱ lb.	42@ 43c.

BROOM CORN—We quote:

In bale, ₱ lb.	7 @ 9c.

TURNIPS—We quote:

Ruta Bagas, ₱ bbl.	$ — @$1 75

ONIONS—We quote:

Red and Yellow, ₱ 100 strings	$ —@$ —
Yellow, ₱ bbl.	2 50@ 2 75
Red, ₱ bbl.	2 50@ 2 75

CABBAGES—Receipts have been larger, and prices have declined; ₱ 100, $7@$9.

TOMATOES—No change. We quote:

Jersey, ₱ basket	—@ —
Long Island, ₱ basket	60@75c.

HONEY—New white Clover is coming in. We have seen no Buckwheat as yet. We quote:

White Clover, in small glass cups	21 @22c.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN OF NASHUA, N. H.—Col. Joseph Greeley died at his residence in Nashua, N. H., on Friday morning, Sept. 4, in his 80th year. He was born in Hudson, N. H., May, 1784. In 1813 he entered into trade in Nashua and retired in 1826. Much of the present business prosperity of that city is due to his early enterprise, he being one of the projectors of the Nashua cotton mills, the Nashua, Lowell and Wilton railroads, the Taylor's Falls Bridge, President of the Indian Head Bank, and a holder of many civil offices. He was also a founder and most active member of the Unitarian Church. The large attendance at his funeral on Sunday was a tribute of the esteem in which this public spirited and excellent man was held by his fellow-citizens. He married the grand daughter of Matthew Thornton, whom he leaves in bereavement, together with four sons and a large circle of relations. [Boston Journal.

In the Canadian Parliament the Militia bills have passed to a second reading. D'Arcy McGee made another speech, and in alluding to the military preparations of the Federal Government at Kennebec, Rouse's Point, and Cleveland, declared that Canada must immediately prepare for defense, or deliberately proceed to Americanize herself.

DIED.

HOLDEN—In East Ashford, on Wednesday, Sept. 2, of diphtheria, Ellen, only daughter of William A. and Philinda Holden, aged 1 year, 8 months and 7 days.

WIDMAYER—At Stapleton, Staten Island, on Saturday, Sept. 12, Amelia, daughter of George and Johannah Widmayer, aged 24 years.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery on the 15th.

[Advertisement.]

A NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

EXTRACT OF THE

NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS,

NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS,

NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS,

NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS,

NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS,

NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS,

NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS,

NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. PHALON & SON, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Sold by druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

PHYSIOGNOMY, PHRENOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, PSYCHOLOGY, ETHNOLOGY, including the various "signs of character," and how to read them, are given in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. A new volume, 38, commenced in July. $1 50 a year. September No. now ready; sent by first post for 15 cents. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

MILLER & CARPENTER, Produce Commission Merchants, for the sale of Butter, Cheese, Lard, Eggs, Poultry, Game, Grain, Flour, Pork, Hops, Seeds, Beans, Dried Fruits, and Country Produce generally, No. 8 Erie Buildings, N. Y. (No. 300 Washington-st.). We give our personal attention to the selling of all goods consigned to us. Liberal cash advances made on consignments. Reference: President of Irving Bank; N. Marsh, President New-York and Erie Railway.

[Advertisement.]

DREW & FRENCH,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 6 Erie Buildings, New-York.

Reference—D. R. Martin, President of Ocean Bank, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

DEAFNESS, ITS CAUSES AND PREVENTION—A popular treatise, by Dr. E. B. LIGHTHILL, New-York, with Illustrations. Fifth Edition now ready. Price $1. Can be obtained by all respectable Booksellers, or mailed free on receipt of price, by CARLETON, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

COPIES OF THE TRIBUNE of Sept. 12, containing the celebrated popular ESSAY ON DEAFNESS AND ITS RATIONAL TREATMENT, by Dr. E. B. LIGHTHILL, have been reserved, and may be obtained at AUGUST BRENTANO'S Bookstore, No. 708 Broadway, on receipt of two red stamps.

[Advertisement.]

DR. E. BUNFORD LIGHTHILL can be consulted on DEAFNESS, CATARRH, DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR, and diseases of the EAR, THROAT, and AIR-PASSAGES, at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place. References to parties cured, of the highest respectability, residing in the city and elsewhere, can be obtained on application. A personal examination necessary in every case before appropriate treatment can be prescribed.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD PENS.—The best and the cheapest, at A. MORTON'S, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

New Publications.

A NEW COPYRIGHT WORK,

BY

MRS. HENRY WOOD.

SQUIRE TREVLYN'S HEIR.

BY

MRS. HENRY WOOD.

Author of "Verner's Pride," "Shadow of Ashlydyat," "The Earl's Heirs," "East Lynne," "Channings," "Mystery," "A Life's Secret," "The Castle's Heir," "The Runaway Match," etc., etc.

SQUIRE TREVLYN'S HEIR is printed from the author's manuscript and advance proof-sheets purchased direct from Mrs. Henry Wood, and is issued here by us six weeks in advance of the completion or publication of the work in Europe. It is published complete in two large octavo volumes, paper cover, price $1 a copy; or bound in one volume, cloth, for $1 25. We also publish a "Railway Edition" of it, complete in one volume, paper cover. Price $1.

MRS. HENRY WOOD'S OTHER BOOKS.

THE CASTLE'S HEIR. Beautifully illustrated from original drawings. Two vols., octavo, paper cover. Price $1; or in one vol., cloth, for $1 25.

VERNER'S PRIDE. Two vols., octavo, paper cover. Price $1; or in one vol., cloth, $1 25.

THE EARL'S HEIRS. One vol., octavo, paper cover. Price 50 cents; or one vol., cloth, 75 cents.

THE MYSTERY. One vol., octavo, paper cover. Fifty cents; or bound in one vol., cloth, 75 cents.

A LIFE'S SECRET. One vol., octavo, paper cover. Price 50 cents; or in one vol., cloth, 75 cents.

THE CHANNINGS. One vol., octavo, paper cover. Price 75 cents; or in one vol., cloth, $1.

AURORA FLOYD. One vol., octavo, paper cover. Price 50 cents; or a finer edition, in cloth, $1.

BETTER FOR WORSE. One vol., octavo, paper cover. Price 50 cents.

THE FOGGY NIGHT AT OFFORD. Price 25 cents.

BEST NOVEL ON THE WAR.

SHOULDER-STRAPS. A novel of New-York and the Army in 1862. By Henry Morford, editor of The N. Y. Atlas. It is the book for Ladies, Gentlemen, Soldiers, Wives and Widows, Fast Young Ladies, Slow Young Ladies, Married Men and Bachelors, Young Ladies about to be married, and those who have no matrimonial prospects whatever, Stay-at-Home Guards, Government Officials, Army Contractors, Albany Contractors, Doctors, Judges, Lawyers, &c. Complete in two large volumes, illustrated, and neatly done up in paper cover. Price One Dollar a copy; or, bound in one volume, cloth, for $1 50. We also publish a "Railway Edition" of it, complete in one volume, paper cover. Price One Dollar.

Copies of any or all of the above Books will be sent everywhere, free of postage, on receipt of price.

Published and for sale at the cheapest Publishing and Bookselling Establishment in this country, which is at

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS',

No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

To whom all orders must come addressed, and they will receive immediate attention.

MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—The splendid Fall Number now ready. Splendid Illustrations New and useful. Full-size Patterns and other valuable novelties. Single copies, 25 cents. Yearly $1, with valuable premiums. Postage on premiums 2 cents. The Summer number is also sent to all new subscribers without charge, when requested. Form of an order to be sent to No. 473 Broadway, New-York:

Mme. Demorest will find inclosed $1, for which please send the Mirror of Fashions for one year, commencing with the Fall Number; also, 2 cents for postage on the premiums; also send the Summer Number, and oblige yours. Give full address.

THE PRAIRIE FARMER, A WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL JOURNAL, should be in every Western man's hands. It is now in its twenty-third year. Its information is the most reliable on all matters relating to AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, and HOME INTERESTS. Reports Markets fully each week.

Terms, in advance—1 copy, $2; 2 copies, $3; 10 copies and 1 to Agent, $15.

Samples free by addressing EMERY & Co., Chicago, Ills.

ESTABLISHED in 1848 by Prof. Jas. J. Mapes.—"The Working Farmer" for October will be issued Sept. 26. This number is full of interesting matter for the Farm and the Household, and should be in the hands of every farmer. New Subscribers for 1864 will receive the October, November and December Numbers Free of Charge, by subscribing immediately, making fifteen months for $1. Terms, $1 per annum in advance; single copies 10 cents. Address WM. L. ALLISON, Publisher, Nos. 124 and 126 Nassau-st., New-York.

A BOOK THAT EVERY MAN and YOUTH in the COUNTRY SHOULD POSSESS.—WELLS'S ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL HAND-BOOK. As a work of reference it is worth many times its cost. Sent post-paid on receipt of $1 25. Address JNO. G. WELLS, No. 165 William-st., N. Y.

OUR COUNTRY—OUR WHOLE COUNTRY is shown by H. H. LLOYD & Co.'s GREAT COUNTY MAP of the whole UNITED STATES. The BEST, LATEST, and CHEAPEST Map extant. Every MAP AGENT should send for terms to H. H. LLOYD & Co., No. 81 John-st., N. Y.

CONCERTINA and DULCIMER BOOKS.—CONCERTINA WITHOUT A MASTER, containing Complete Instructions for the English Concertina, with choice Music. 60 cents.

GERMAN CONCERTINA INSTRUCTIONS, with choice Music. 60 cents.

DULCIMER INSTRUCTOR. Instructions for the Dulcimer, together with Airs, Marches, Waltzes, Schottisches, Hornpipes, and Directions for Tuning. 40 cents.

Mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price. Published by OLIVER DITSON & Co., Boston.

Amusements.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. THE GREAT SPECTRAL ILLUSION, THE GHOST, THE GHOST, EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING, introduced in an appropriate and thrilling Drama.

The SIOUX and WINNEBAGO INDIAN CHIEFS, WARRIORS, and SQUAWS, the MONSTER PYTHON, LIVING SEA SERPENT, COLORED TROPICAL FISH, &c., &c., at all hours, and yet the price of admission is only 25 cts. Children under 10, 15 cts.

Miscellaneous.

INSURE YOUR LIFE in the SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY, No. 31 Pine-street, New-York.

This Company offers peculiar advantages to persons intending to insure their lives.

One-half the Premium can be paid in Notes, if desired by the insured, every year.

Eighty per cent of the Profits to the Policy Holders every third year.

From five to twelve cents per day will secure the payment of One Thousand Dollars to a man's wife or children, on his decease.

War risks from $100 to $1,000 taken on favorable terms.

ROBERT L. CASE, President.

THEODORE R. WETMORE, Vice-Pres.

ISAAC H. ALLEN, Secretary.

AN INVENTION OF RARE MERIT.—BROWN'S NEW METAL TOP LAMP CHIMNEY; does not break by heat; does not get smoky; wiped clean in a moment without wetting; one outlasts ten common chimneys; saves your temper, time, and money. Try it and you will use no other.

N. L. C. MANUFACTURING Co., No. 45 Fulton-st., N. Y.

Sample box $1. An Agent wanted in every town.

A. JOURNEAY, AUCTION and COMMISSION, No. 9 Pine-st., near Broadway, N. Y.—REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, BONDS, &c., at Public and Private Sale. HOUSES and STORES rented. Sales of furniture at residences and at his salesroom, as well as out-door sales. LOANS and EXCHANGE NEGOTIATED. The undersigned will give his personal attention to the above business, and is prepared to take charge of Estates, Collect Rents, and attend to all matters appertaining to the same. A. JOURNEAY, No. 9 Pine-st.

LACE CURTAINS, Nottingham Curtains, Brocatelle Curtains, Rep Curtains, Terry Curtains, Satin Delaine Curtains, Wholesale and retail, at KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS, Nottingham Curtains, New styles, at KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

OIL-CLOTHS and WINDOW SHADES.—Carriage, Table, Stair and Floor Oil-Cloths, on Cotton and Linen; quality and style unsurpassed.

WINDOW SHADES.

The subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the trade to his stock of Window Shades, of new and elegant designs, which he is prepared to sell at very low rates.

N. B.—STORE SHADES made to order on reasonable terms. THOMAS POTTER, Manufacturer, No. 99 Liberty-st., New-York.

$200! $150! $100! $50! PREMIUMS! TO EDITORS AND OTHERS.

I will pay the above-named amounts for the best four articles on either my SOAP, SALERATUS, or CONCENTRATED POTASH.

The article must state the writer's experience in using the goods, and must be not less than ten lines, and be published in the editorial columns of any good family newspaper.

Any party wishing to compete for the above, and desiring further information, may address the undersigned. Each person writing and publishing a notice as above, will mail a marked copy of the paper containing the notice to me, and also write me by mail, giving full address.

The Premiums will be awarded on the fourth day of July, 1864. B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 64 to 74 Washington-st., New-York.

GREAT TRIUMPH. STEINWAY & SONS., Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York, were awarded a first prize medal at the late Great International Exhibition, London, over the 269 Pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition.

The special correspondent of The New-York Times says: "Messrs. Steinways' indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

HARRISON'S COLUMBIAN PERFUMERY.—125 varieties—for the Toilet, the Skin, the Hair, the Hands, the Handkerchief, Cooking and Miscellaneous. Price list by mail. A. W. HARRISON, Philadelphia.

HARRISON'S COLUMBIAN INKS.—Carmine, Blue-Black Writing Fluid, Blue-Black Copying Fluid, Black, Blue, Marking, and Indelible. Price list by mail. A. W. HARRISON, Philadelphia.

M. O. ROBERTS'S LINE FOR CALIFORNIA via Nicaragua Transit, 750 miles shorter than the Panama route, across a beautiful and healthy country. No fever, no passports, polite officers, good fare, low rates of passage. The steamship ILLINOIS will leave Saturday, October 3, at noon, from foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship MOSES TAYLOR. First Cabin, $210; Second Cabin, $145; Steerage, with bed and board, $100; Children under 6 years of age, quarter price; Children between 6 and 12 years, half price. 50lbs. baggage free; over that, 10 cents a pound collected on the steamer. For Freight or Passage, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st., cor. Warren, N. Y.

TIVERTON BANK.—Pursuant to a decretal order of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island, the subscriber gives notice that all persons holding BILLS of the TIVERTON BANK must deposit the same with him at his office, No. 25 Weybosset-st., Providence, R. I., on or before the first day of December, A. D. 1863, in order to be entitled to any dividend that may be declared out of the assets of said Bank. JAMES M. CLARKE, Receiver.

Providence, R. I., May 13, 1863.

SCRAP IRON WANTED. The subscribers will buy and pay cash for any quantity of good Wrought or Cast SCRAP IRON, OLD BOILERS, or OLD IRON MACHINERY, delivered at their Warehouse, or Rolling Mill, in Buffalo, N. Y. PRATT & Co.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 25, 1863.

COMPOSITE IRON RAILING—A SOLID WROUGHT and CAST IRON FENCE.—The most substantial Fence made. Send four 3-cent postage stamps for Catalogue of Designs. HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM, No. 259 Canal-st New-York.

MATRIMONIAL. — A Gentleman seeks among the refined and wealthy for a Wife, possessing qualities calculated to make home happy. This notice is worthy the consideration of any lady, as can be ascertained by addressing A. R. T., Station A, New-York.

A. F. TRYON & Co., No. 25 Howard-st., have now on hand for sale an assortment of PIANO-FORTES of their own manufacture, made of the best materials and workmanship, combining all of the latest improvements, which they offer at very moderate prices. Dealers and others are respectfully invited to examine.

THE Celebrated CRAIG MICROSCOPE is sent by mail, prepaid, for $2 25, or with six beautiful mounted objects for $3; or 24 objects for $5. Address HENRY CRAIG, No. 335 Broadway, New-York; or call and examine. A liberal discount to the trade.

BROKER'S STOCK of unredeemed goods for SALE at $1, for each article, consisting of a variety of rich and valuable goods, worth from 75 cts. to $300 each. Agents wanted. Send 3 cts. for circular. Address ANDREWS & Co., No. 108 Sudbury-st., Boston, Mass.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH. For the Laundry, and KINGSFORD'S CORN STARCH, For Puddings, Custards, Blanc Mange, Ice Cream, &c. BUY THEM IF YOU WANT THE BEST. For 14 years they have stood unrivaled.

☞ CONSUMERS AFTER TRYING OTHER STARCH AND CORN STARCH ALWAYS COME BACK TO KINGSFORD'S.

Medical.

R. R. R. QUICK AS THOUGHT. QUICK AS THOUGHT. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, when applied to the part of the body seized with pain, acts with the rapidity of thought. The lightning's flash is not quicker to the eye than is the action of this marvelous remedy in stopping pain.

If afflicted with pain use the READY RELIEF; in an instant you will feel better. Let those who suffer with Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Spinal Affections, Inflammation, Bilious Pains, Strains, Sprains, Bruises, Lameness, Swollen Joints, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Burns, Scalds, apply the READY RELIEF—ease and comfort will follow in a few moments.

If seized with Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cramps, Spasms, Sore Throat, Influenza, Hoarseness, Diphtheria, Croup, &c., use the READY RELIEF. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers.

Sold by RADWAY & Co., No. 87 Maiden-lane, corner of Gold, New-York, and sold by Druggists generally.

WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL IS A CERTAIN PROMPT AND PERMANENT REMEDY FOR SPERMATORRHEA OR INVOLUNTARY NIGHTLY OR DAILY LOSSES, HOWEVER CAUSED, OR HOWEVER AGGRAVATED, AND FOR ALL IRRITABLE CONDITIONS OF THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS.

Persons afflicted with Spermatorrhea are sure to have several, and, sometimes, most of the following symptoms: Deranged Digestion; Loss of appetite; Loss of flesh; Constipated Bowels; Fitful and nervous, or heavy sleep, with lustful dreams; Troubled breathing; Failure of voice; Irregular action of the heart; Pustulous eruptions; Headache; Affections of the eyes; Loss of memory; Sudden flashes of heat and blushings; General weakness and indolence; Aversion to Society; Relaxed organs; Melancholy, &c. Then come Madness, or Idiocy, or death kindly closes the blasted life and its "strange, eventful history." The SPECIFIC PILL has been publicly approved by such distinguished names as those of Professors B. KEITH and J. MILTON SANDERS, and others of equal note. Price: $1 per box; six boxes (when ordered at once) for $5. Sent by mail. Sold wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., N. Y.

CATARRH!—Dr. GOODALE'S CATARRH REMEDY penetrates to the very seat of this terrible disease, and exterminates it root and branch. Price $1. Send stamp for a pamphlet. Depot No. 612 Broadway. NORTON & Co., Sole Agents.

TAKE AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL to stop your COLDS, COUGHS, and BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS before they run into CONSUMPTION that you cannot stop.

DR. CORNELL, No. 1,432 South Penn-square, Philadelphia, confines his practice to EPILEPSY and other NERVOUS DISEASES. Cases have been cured of twenty years' standing, to whom reference will be given.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents. RICHARDSON & Co., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

DISEASES of the NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY and SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment in reports of the Howard Association. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Ass'n., Philadelphia, Pa.

To Farmers and Others.

IONA VINES AND IONA SEEDLINGS.—My stock comprises a full assortment of all the valuable varieties of hardy vines, which have been propagated with the utmost care, to develop all of the qualities that constitute them valuable for hardiness and productiveness in garden and vineyard.

By care and attention, with appliances greatly surpassing those of any other establishment, I have, for a series of years, been able each year to make some improvement on the productions of the preceding, and the past season has afforded as gratifying a degree of improvement as any of those which have gone before. My stock is, therefore, the largest and best that I have ever offered, and the prices are lower than the actual cost would be to produce vines of like quality without the extraordinary facilities which have been provided at Iona Island.

The very great superiority possessed by the Iona vines over all others is clearly proved by the most abundant testimony from all quarters, from years of trial in gardens and vineyards throughout the country.

For full particulars, including also directions for planting, see Descriptive Catalogue, which will be sent for a two-cent stamp.

The Illustrated Catalogue, seventh extensively revised edition, which comprises full directions for all that pertains to the preparation of the ground and management of the vine in garden and vineyard, with many explanatory engravings, accurately drawn to a scale from living vines, will be sent for three 3-cent stamps. It is the most comprehensive practical treatise on the vine that has been published in this country. More than twenty new engravings are added to this edition.

IONA SEEDLINGS.

I also offer two new vines, which originated from seed with me, and have been thoroughly tested during the past six seasons in bearing.

One, named IONA, bears a large bunch, with large berries; is of a very peculiar wine color, with few and very small seeds, and is of uniform consistency throughout its flesh, from outside to center, and more nearly resembles the Red Frontignan in appearance and quality than any other grape. It is transparent, fleshy, and tender, like the Frontignan, and is even more spirited and vinous in its flavor, and makes more spirited raisins. It does not decay, but may be kept all Winter on the shelves in the fruit-room, adhering firmly to the bunch, and drying readily to raisins.

It is an early and profuse bearer, never having failed to ripen a full crop, and has never been affected with rot or any unhealthiness. It bore and thoroughly ripened a great number of bunches the third season from the seed.

The habit of the vine is the very best, and I would not know in what respect to ask to have it altered to make it more valuable.

Season of ripening fully two weeks before the Isabella. By flowering late it avoids danger from Spring frosts.

The ISRAELLA is a large black grape, that ripens one week before the Iona, and, like it, is a very late keeper, holding firmly to the bunch, and, when fully ripe, becoming sweet quite to the center. It is very rich, sugary, and vinous, with a very excellent and peculiar flavor.

The vine is very healthy in its foliage, hardy, and productive, and bears early. Plants but one year old are now ripening from four to six large bunches each.

For further particulars see Catalogues.

C. W. GRANT, Iona, near Peekskill, New-York.

FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES for the AUTUMN of 1863.—ELLWANGER & BARRY have the pleasure to announce that they are, as usual, prepared to offer for the Fall Trade the largest and most complete stock of well-grown Fruit and Ornamental Trees in the United States.

PLANTERS, NURSERYMEN, AND DEALERS are invited to inspect the stock, and consult the Catalogues, which give prices and terms.

The following Catalogues will be sent to applicants, prepaid, upon the receipt of postage stamps, as follows, viz:

For Nos. 1 and 2, ten cents each; for No. 3, five cents; and for No. 4 three cents.

No. 1—A Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Fruit Trees.

No. 2—A Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Ornamental Trees.

No. 3—A Catalogue of Green-House and Bedding Plants.

No. 4—A Wholesale Catalogue or Trade List.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Mt. Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

BUDLONG & STOKES, Produce Commission Merchants, in Butter, Cheese, Hams, Bacon, Pork, Lard, and Produce generally, Nos. 161 Chambers and 143 Reade-sts. JENKS BUDLONG, EDWARD S. STOKES, New-York. Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Refer to James Stokes, of Phelps, Dodge & Co., N. Y.; Clinton Gilbert, Treasurer Greenwich Bank, N. Y.; E. H. Arnold, President Mercantile Bank, N. Y.; Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co., Chicago.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY, ILL.—160 acres Apple Trees; best stock ever offered; $30 to $60 per 1,000. Also, Pears, Grapes, small fruits, with general assortment of Ornamentals, Nursery stocks, &c.; 30,000 Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocuses, &c. Plant in Fall. Send red stamp for catalogue. F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington, Ill.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS.—LARGE and THRIVING SETTLEMENT of VINELAND, RICH SOIL, good crops of WHEAT, CORN, PEACHES, &c., to be SEEN. Only 30 miles from Philadelphia—DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE—20 acre tracts at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years. Good schools and society. Hundreds are settling. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, P. M., Vineland, Cumberland County, New-Jersey.

Report of Solon Robinson and Vineland Rural sent free.

From Report of Solon Robinson, Ag. Ed. Tribune:

"It is one of the most extensive fertile Tracts, in an almost level position, and suitable condition for pleasant farming, that we know of this side of the Western Prairies."

Instruction.

LAW SCHOOL of the UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.—The facilities here offered for a legal education, are equal to any in the country. The Fall Term begins Sept. 16. For circulars address H. BOOTH, Chicago, Ill.

ALBANY LAW SCHOOL.—Circulars obtained by addressing AMOS DEAN, Albany, N. Y.

Sewing-Machines.

THE MODEL SEWING-MACHINE. THE CHEAPEST BECAUSE THE BEST. THE WEED SEWING-MACHINE Co.

Manufacture the most perfect machine for sewing of all kinds ever presented to the American public, and challenge comparison with any Sewing-Machine made in the United States. The Weed Machines, with their valuable improvements, entirely overcome all imperfections. They are superior to all others for Family and Manufacturing purposes. Agents Wanted. Send for a descriptive circular. No. 506 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Employment.

$75 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED to SELL SEWING-MACHINES.—We will give a commission on all Machines sold, or employ Agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. For particulars address C. RUGGLES & Co., Detroit, Mich.

$75 PER MONTH, and all expenses, paid to Sewing-Machine Agents. Address C. Ruggles & Co., Detroit, Mich. $75 a month. Sewing-Machine Agents Wanted who will work for the above wages and expenses paid. Address, C. RUGGLES & Co., Detroit, Mich.

$60 A MONTH.—We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new, useful, and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.